

autumn forecast of economic trends 2017

Autumn Forecast of Economic Trends 2017 (Jesnska napoved gospodarskih gibanj 2017)

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Summary

The Autumn Forecast predicts 4.4% GDP growth for this year; in the next two years the broad-based economic growth will continue, hovering between 3% and 4%. The forecast is based on assumptions of stable economic conditions at home and internationally and favourable expectations. The key drivers of this year's faster growth are the high growth of exports and the dynamics of government investment; this is expected to increase this year after dropping substantially in 2016. In the next few years economic growth will be increasingly affected by demographic factors, which will show particularly in lower growth in employment and, consequently, in disposable income and private consumption.

The accelerated export growth is driven not only by stronger growth in foreign demand but also by the improvement of export performance, which has been especially pronounced this year. This year growth in foreign demand strengthened in most of Slovenia's main trading partners. Export performance, which has otherwise been rising ever since 2011, has thus improved significantly this year. Export growth will also remain high in the next two years, when we expect similar growth in foreign demand and a further improvement in export performance.

Domestic demand will remain a significant factor of growth in 2017–2019. Household consumption will continue to be boosted by growth in disposable income amid favourable conditions on the labour market, which has a favourable impact on consumer confidence. In the next two years, growth in private consumption will otherwise be gradually slowing, primarily owing to the expected lower growth in employment. Investment is expected to increase further. The rising demand and favourable conditions for investment (high profits and low interest rates) will support growth in investment in machinery and equipment; amid the rebound in the property market, we also expect growth in housing investment. After last year's significant decline related to the transition to the new EU financial perspective, general government investment will stop falling this year, which will be reflected in a considerable acceleration of total investment growth in 2017. The otherwise modest growth of government consumption will also continue in all three years.

The level of employment will be high, but employment growth will be increasingly affected by demographic change. Rising in practically all sectors, employment will be up significantly this year (2.7%). A continuation of favourable movements is also suggested by the indicators of expected employment, which remain at the highest levels since the onset of the crisis. Unemployment will consequently drop further, to below 90,000 persons for the year as a whole. Over the coming years employment growth will be increasingly affected by demographic factors, i.e. the expected contraction of the working-age population.

In 2017–2019 wage growth will remain moderate and will not exceed productivity growth. In the private sector, the nominal growth in the average gross wage will arise from higher GDP growth and a further fall in unemployment. The latter is also related to companies' difficulties in finding skilled workers, which will put upward pressure on wage growth. Wage growth is nevertheless expected to remain in line with productivity growth, as wage formation in the private sector (the tradable sector in particular) will continue to reflect companies' efforts to maintain competitiveness. In the general government, wage growth will remain high this year and next, given the wage agreements between the social partners.

Inflation will hover around 2% in the next few years. After a period of low price growth/deflation, the growth of domestic and foreign demand will boost the growth of service prices in particular, while – in the absence of commodity shocks from abroad – price rises in energy and non-energy goods will remain moderate.

The current account surplus will remain high in 2017–2019 (at around 5% of GDP). The main reasons for the high surplus in the next few years are the process of private sector deleveraging, which has been underway for several years, and the still low level of domestic consumption, particularly investment; in the period of rising foreign demand, the surplus was also attributable to the improvement in export competitiveness of the tradable sector. The slight narrowing of the surplus this year is largely related to a deterioration in terms of trade amid higher prices of oil and commodities than last year and, in part, to a larger deficit in primary and secondary income. In trade in services, the surplus will continue to widen in the forecasting period, particularly in transport and travel services.

At the time of preparation of the Autumn Forecast, the risks to the baseline scenario associated with the international environment are mainly on the upside. A further improvement in confidence in the EU gives additional impetus to the cyclical upswing of economic growth in the EU. This could, consequently, be even higher than assumed. The uncertainty in the domestic environment is mainly related to the dynamics of private investment, which, with increased bank lending, could be even higher than projected in the baseline scenario. On the other hand, government investment could be lower than in the baseline scenario, particularly if the absorption of EU funds were to be lower than planned. The uncertainty surrounding the dynamics of final consumption is related to favourable labour market developments, which could translate into higher growth in household disposable income and, in turn, private consumption. Over the longer term, the highest uncertainty is related to the way of dealing with demographic change, one of the key factors that will affect the dynamics of economic growth and population welfare in the future.

2017 Autumn Forecast of Slovenia's main macroeconomic aggregates

	2016	Autumn Forecast (September 2017)		
		2017	2018	2019
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT				
GDP, real growth (%)	3.1	4.4	3.9	3.2
GDP, nominal growth (%)	4.1	5.8	5.9	5.0
GDP in EUR billion, current prices	40.4	42.8	45.3	47.5
Exports of goods and services, real growth (%)	6.4	8.8	7.5	6.1
Imports of goods and services, real growth (%)	6.6	8.9	7.7	6.3
External balance of goods and services (contribution to growth in pps)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Private consumption	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.3
Government consumption	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.9
Gross fixed capital formation	-3.6	9.0	8.0	7.0
Change in inventories and valuables (contribution to growth in pps)	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS AND PRODUCTIVITY				
Employment according to the SNA, growth in %	1.9	2.7	1.7	0.9
Number of registered unemployed, annual average (in '000)	103.2	89.1	82.2	79.5
Registered unemployment rate (%)	11.2	9.5	8.7	8.4
ILO unemployment rate (%)	8.0	6.8	6.2	5.8
Gross earnings per employee, nominal growth (%)	1.8	2.7	3.6	3.6
Gross earnings per employee, real growth (%)	2.1	1.2	2.0	1.5
- private sector	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.9
- public sector	2.6	1.5	2.5	0.7
Labour productivity (GDP per employee), real growth (%)	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.3
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS				
Current account balance (EUR bn)	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.5
- as a % of GDP	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.3
PRICES				
Inflation (Dec/Dec)	0.5	1.7	1.9	2.1
Inflation (annual average)	-0.1	1.5	1.6	2.1
ASSUMPTIONS				
Foreign demand, real growth (%)	3.9	4.6	4.7	4.7
GDP in the euro area, real growth in %	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5
Oil price (Brent crude, USD/barrel)	45	51	52	52
Non-energy commodity prices (USD), growth	-2.0	7.5	2.1	0.8
USD/EUR exchange rate	1.11	1.13	1.18	1.18

Sources: For 2016 SURS, BoS, ECB and EIA; for 2017–2019 IMAD forecasts.

The Autumn Forecast of Economic Trends is based on statistical data, information and adopted measures known at the cut-off date of 6 September 2017.

autumn forecast of economic trends 2017

1. Assumptions of the 2017 Autumn Forecast of Economic Trends

1.1. International environment

In preparing the forecast, we assumed an improvement of economic conditions in most of Slovenia's main trading partners. According to forecasts by international institutions, GDP growth in the euro area will be hovering between 1.5% and 1.9% in 2017–2019. It will be driven by both domestic and foreign consumption. Private consumption is set to increase amid a further improvement in labour market conditions; a further recovery of investment is also expected. Export growth will strengthen further, consistent with the projected growth of the global economy. Optimism regarding further growth and the continuation of the ECB's

expansionary policy are reflected in the improvement of lending conditions for enterprises and households and, consequently, in higher credit flows. Among Slovenia's main trading partners outside the euro area, favourable economic growth is expected to continue in Croatia, while economic activity in Russia will rebound after last year's stagnation, particularly owing to the higher prices of commodities.

The Autumn Forecast is based on the technical assumption¹ of relatively stable oil and commodity prices in the next two years. After rising at the end of 2016, oil prices fell again in the spring months. In preparing the forecast, we assumed the average Brent crude price to be USD 51 per barrel in 2017, which is lower than in the Spring Forecast. Based on price movements on futures markets, it is assumed to maintain a similar level in the next two years.

Figure 1: GDP in the euro area

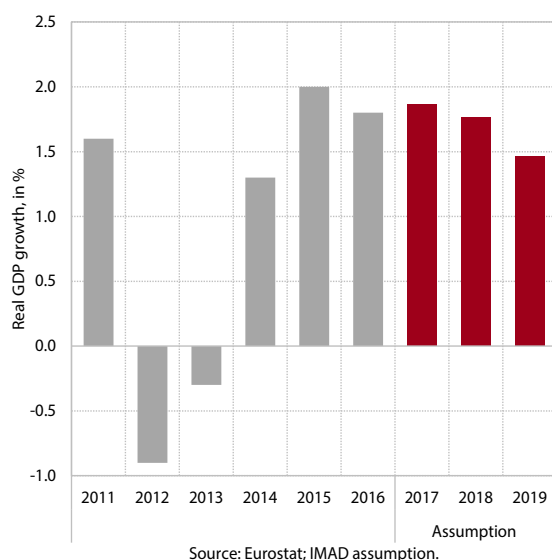


Figure 2: Oil and non-energy commodity prices

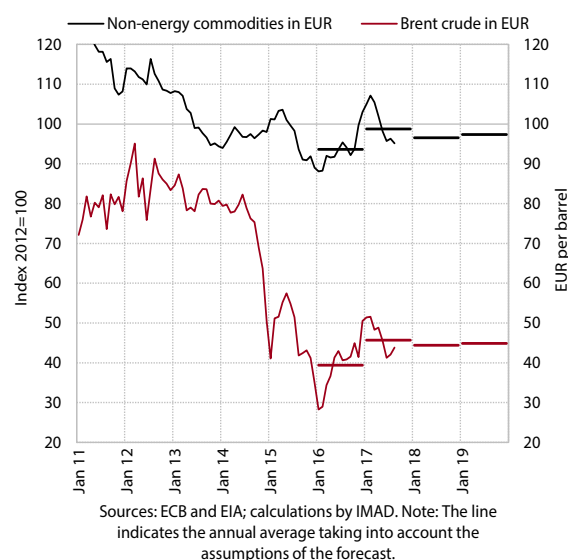


Table 1: Assumptions about economic growth in Slovenia's main trading partners

Real growth rates, (%)	2016	2017		2018		2019
		March 2017	September 2017	March 2017	September 2017	September 2017
EU	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8
Euro area	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.5
Germany	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5
Italy	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Austria	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.4
France	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Croatia	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6
Russia	-0.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6

Sources: Eurostat (for 2016); Consensus Forecasts, August 2017; Eastern Consensus Forecasts, August 2017; EC Spring Forecast, May 2017; ECB staff macroeconomic projections, June 2017; IMF World Economic Outlook Update, July 2017; IMAD estimate.

¹ The oil price assumption is based on average futures prices between 1 and 23 August 2017; the assumption for non-energy commodity prices is made on the basis of estimates by international institutions.

Table 2: Assumptions about oil and non-energy commodity prices and the USD/EUR exchange rate

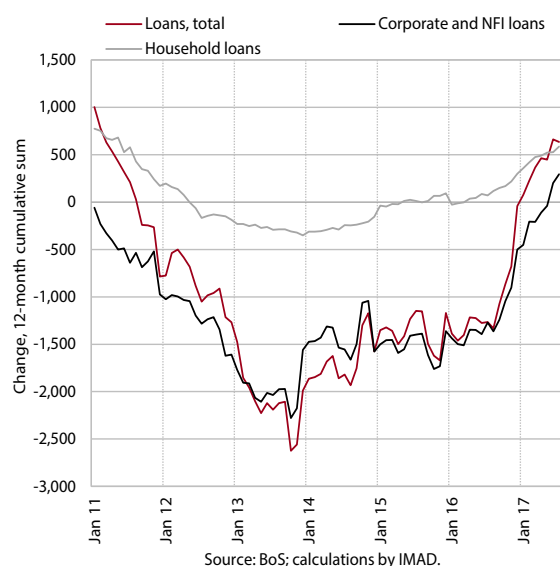
	2016	2017		2018		2019
		March 2017	September 2017	March 2017	September 2017	September 2017
Brent crude price (USD)	44.8	56.3	51.4	56.4	52.3	52.8
Brent crude price (EUR)	40.4	52.7	45.7	52.8	44.4	44.9
Non-energy commodity prices (USD), growth	-2.0	5.0	7.5	1.0	2.1	0.8
USD/EUR exchange rate	1.107	1.067	1.128	1.068	1.178	1.178

Sources: EIA, IMF, ECB, CME, IMAD estimate. The assumptions are made on the basis of the average values between 1 and 23 August 2017.

1.2. Sources of finance

This year lending to enterprises has started to increase, while growth in household loans has strengthened further. Favourable economic conditions are reflected in higher demand for loans, and the creditworthiness of borrowers is improving. For the first time in six years, the volume of corporate loans began to increase in the second half of 2016. We assess that enterprises started to take out more investment loans and loans for financing current operations and fewer loans for refinancing existing liabilities than in previous years. The volume of bank loans is expected to expand further, but enterprises will – to a greater extent than before the financial crisis – be financing their operations using internal resources (saved assets and capitalisations) and by issuing debt securities. The growth of household loans has strengthened further this year, this for both housing and consumer loans.

Figure 3: Change in loan volume



The situation in the banking system continues to improve. Loan growth has slowed the decline in net interest receipts, but interest rates have remained low. The share of non-performing claims in the total exposure (currently around 5%) continues to fall; possibilities for a further decline arise mainly from further sales of claims and the restructuring of small and medium-sized enterprises. The structure of bank liabilities has also

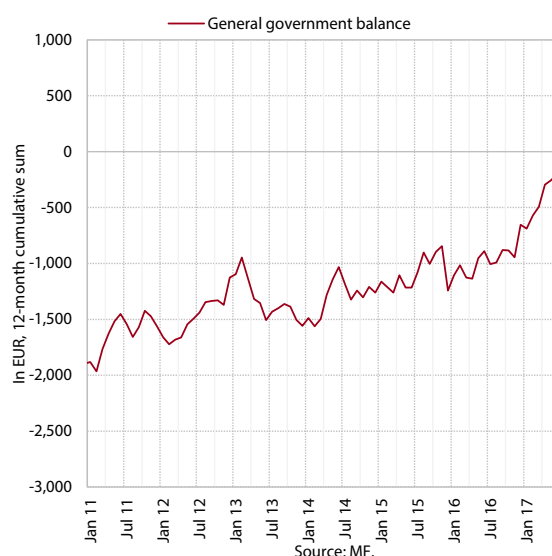
changed significantly, with liabilities to foreign banks accounting for only slightly more than 5% of the banks' total assets (compared with more than 35% in 2008). Meanwhile, the share of deposits held by non-banking sectors rose substantially, to more than two thirds, but as overnight deposits predominate, their maturity structure is unfavourable, which we estimate is chiefly a consequence of low interest rates.

1.3. Public finance

The Autumn Forecast assumes a further improvement in the general government balance in the next few years, consistent with the guidelines of economic policy.

The general government deficit continues to decline in 2017, reflecting favourable economic conditions, the retention of the remaining measures that contain expenditure growth, and low expenditure on investment (related to the still very modest absorption of EU funds from the new 2014–2020 financial perspective). The forecast takes into account a further improvement of the general government balance in the coming years, which will mainly be due to cyclical factors. As a result of the relaxation of part of the measures relating to earnings and social benefits and transfers, these expenditure categories are expected to increase at the fastest pace.

Figure 4: Consolidated balance of public financing according to the cash-flow methodology (GFS)



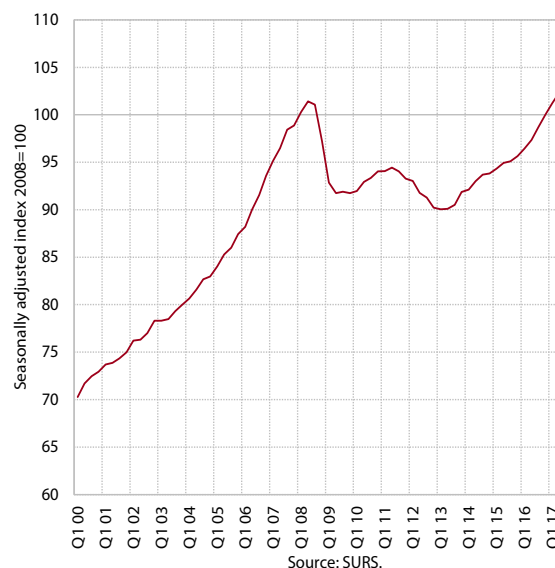
The improvement on the expenditure side will thus be attributable to a decline in interest expenditure and the containment of other, more flexible, categories. This will be reflected particularly in moderate growth in expenditure on goods and services amid further implementation of centralised public procurement. With the foreseen increase in the absorption of EU funds, we expect general government investment to expand gradually in the following years.

2. Forecast of economic trends in Slovenia

2.1. GDP – consumption aggregates

In 2017 economic growth will strengthen (4.4%) relative to previous years; in addition to further growth in exports and private consumption, we also expect an increase in investment. GDP was up 4.7% year on year in the first half of the year and the available activity and confidence indicators indicate a continuation of favourable trends for the rest of the year. This year's increase in economic growth will be mainly driven by significantly higher export growth than last year, which is attributable not only to stronger growth in foreign demand, but also to the improvement in export performance. With a notable improvement in labour market conditions, household disposable income will continue to increase. Amid high consumer confidence, this will contribute to further growth in private consumption. This year's increase in GDP growth relative to 2016 (3.1%) is also considerably

Figure 5: Slovenia's GDP

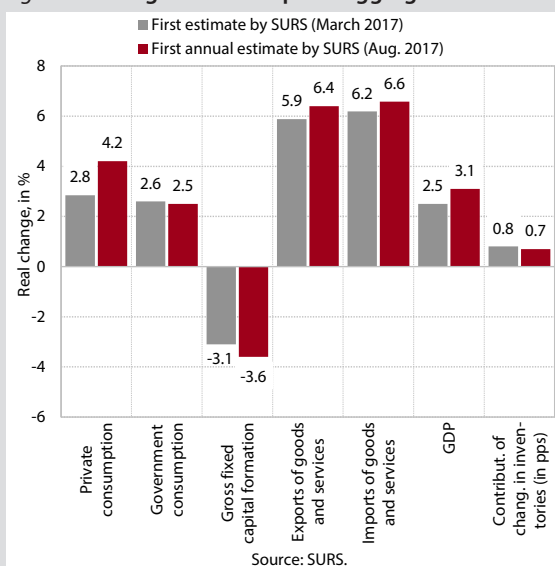


influenced by the dynamics of government investment, whose decline reduced economic growth by 1.6 pps last year. This year government investment is expected to grow, which will be reflected in a significant acceleration of total investment in 2017 amid even stronger growth in private investment in machinery and equipment and a revival of housing investment. Owing to the increase in employment in the general government sector and expenditure on goods and services, government consumption will also increase this year, albeit modestly.

Box 1: The first annual estimate of 2016 GDP growth

In August SURS published the first annual estimate of real GDP change in 2016 (3.1%), which is 0.6 of a percentage point higher than the first estimate based on quarterly accounts (2.5%).² Statistical offices tend to revise their estimates of past economic activity when more data become available. The changes in individual components of GDP are often more significant than those for GDP as a whole. In consumption aggregates, the largest upward revision of 2016 data was made for private consumption and the only downward revision for gross fixed capital formation. On the production side, the largest upward revisions compared with the first release were recorded for construction (–4.4% from –12.3%) and financial and insurance activities (2.9% from –2.0%), and the largest downward revision for information and communication activities (0.3% from 2.4%). The release of the first annual estimate for 2016 and the revision of data for 2012–2015 thus changed the starting points for the preparation of this forecast.

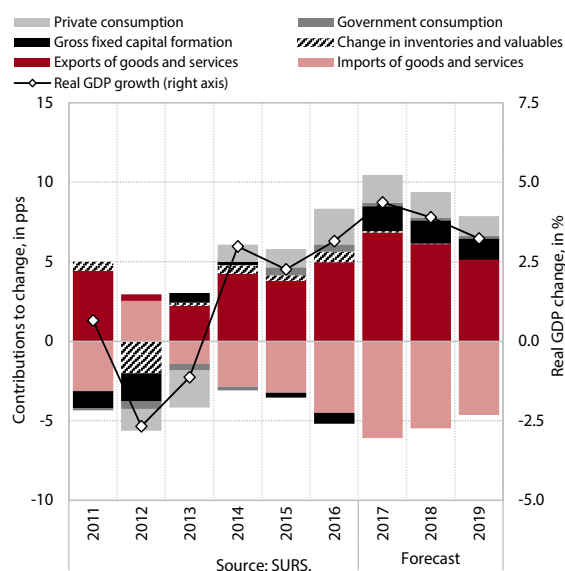
Figure 6: Change in consumption aggregates in 2016



² SURS released a routine annual revision of data on GDP for the 2012–2016 period.

In the next two years the broad-based economic growth will continue, hovering between 3% and 4%. The strong growth of exports will reflect the strengthening of foreign demand and the continued favourable competitive position of the tradable sector. The rising demand will contribute to a further increase in investment in machinery and equipment, while favourable borrowing conditions and rising disposable income will boost housing investment. Other construction investment will also continue to increase, including that related to the planned absorption of EU funds. Favourable labour market conditions will remain the main factor of growth in disposable income and, in turn, household consumption. In both years we also expect a continuation of modest growth in government consumption.

Figure 7: Slovenia's GDP – expenditure structure



Private consumption will continue to increase, reflecting further growth in disposable income and high consumer confidence. Disposable income will increase as a result of further growth in employment and earnings in the private and the public sector and higher social benefits and transfers.³ With consumer confidence significantly above the long-term average, the consumption of durable goods will continue to rise. Its growth has already been strengthening for the fourth year in a row. Stronger growth will also be recorded for the consumption of other goods and services (over 90% of total consumption), which started to recover more noticeably last year. Reflecting further growth in all main components of disposable income, private consumption will continue to rise in the next two years, but its growth

Figure 8: Household consumption, the wage bill and consumer confidence indicator

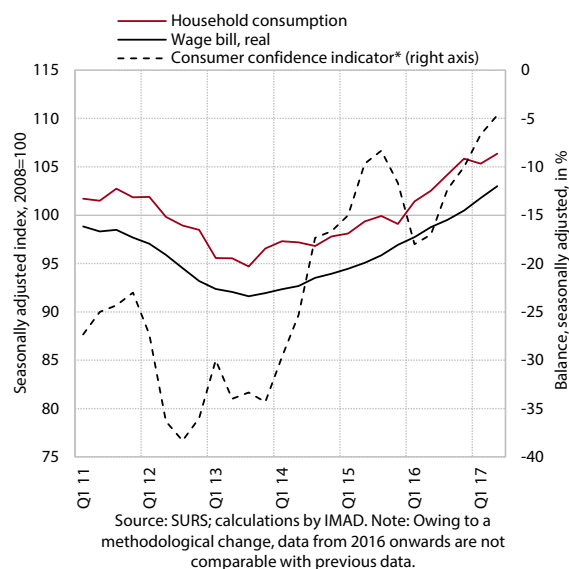


Table 3: Forecast for economic growth

Real growth rates (%)	2016	2017		2018		2019
		March 2017	September 2017	March 2017	September 2017	September 2017
GDP	3.1	3.6	4.4	3.2	3.9	3.2
Exports	6.4	6.0	8.8	5.1	7.5	6.1
Imports	6.6	6.5	8.9	5.6	7.7	6.3
External balance of goods and services (contribution to growth in pps)	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5
Private consumption	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.3
Government consumption	2.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Gross fixed capital formation	-3.6	7.0	9.0	7.0	8.0	7.0
Change in inventories and valuables (contribution to growth in pps)	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: SURS; 2017–2019 forecasts by IMAD.

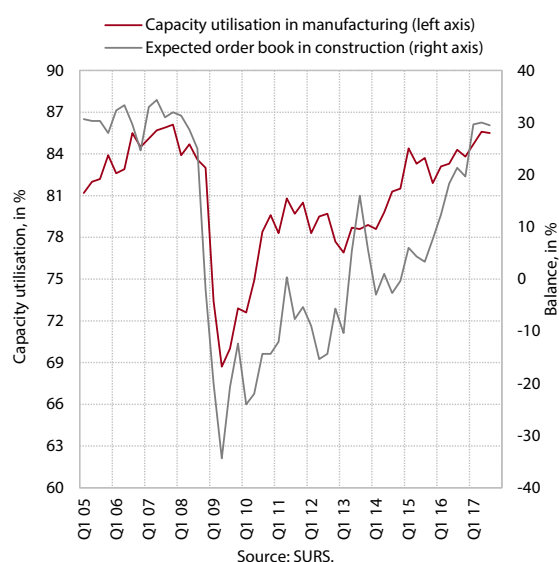
³ In the area of social transfers, an amendment entered into force in 2017 which abolished encumbrances on real estate titles and the obligation to return the benefits received for those beneficiaries of cash social assistance/income supplement who owned a flat/house worth less than EUR 120,000. A 100% subsidy for primary and secondary school meals for the 2nd and 3rd classes of child benefit recipients was introduced. The payment of child benefits in the 7th and 8th income classes will resume as of 1 January 2018, meaning that the amounts of child benefits in all income classes will be raised to the level before the enforcement of the ZUJF. This year pensions were adjusted according to the pension indexation formula stipulated by law; they will also be fully adjusted next year. Furthermore, the minimum pension for people who have completed 37–40 years of service and the annual pension supplement were raised in 2017. Next year the annual pension supplement will be even higher (returning to the level from 2011).

will gradually slow, largely owing to the expected lower growth in employment (see 2.3, "Employment and unemployment").

The growth of government consumption is expected to be low in the forecasting period. The projected 2017 growth (1.1%) arises mainly from further employment growth in the general government sector and the growth of spending on goods and services, though this remains moderate. Similar trends are also expected for 2018 and 2019.

Investment activity will pick up strongly this year; it is also projected to rise in the next two years. Government investment will rebound in 2017 after falling sharply last year.⁴ In addition to stronger growth in private investment, this is the key reason for the significantly higher total investment compared with last year. Amid improved economic conditions and lower uncertainty, the growth of private investment reflects corporate profits, low interest rates and a significantly lower level of corporate indebtedness than in previous years. The high capacity utilisation is conducive to investment, for now mainly in the tradable sector. We also expect a rebound of investment in the non-tradable sector, which lags the most behind pre-crisis levels. Housing investment also revived this year, reflecting increased demand for real estate, growth in household disposable income and favourable borrowing conditions; it is also expected to increase in the next two years.

Figure 9: Capacity utilisation in manufacturing and the expected order book in construction



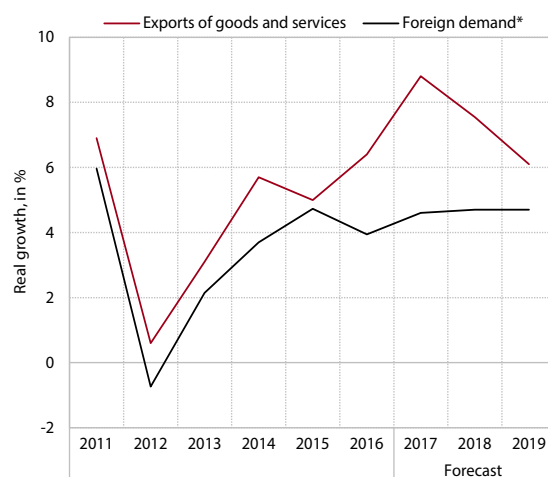
⁴ The decline in government investment in 2016 contributed -8.5 pps to total investment change (-3.6%), according to our estimate.

⁵ Export performance is calculated as the ratio of Slovenia's real exports of goods and services to the real imports of goods and services of the trading partners weighted by Slovenia's shares of exports to these

Export growth will strengthen this year amid higher growth in foreign demand and the improving competitiveness of exporters; it will also remain high in 2018 and 2019. This year's rise in foreign demand is mainly due to higher demand on EU markets and, in part, from Russia. Export performance,⁵ which has been rising since 2011, is also expected to improve further. Over the entire forecasting period, we thus expect a continuation of export growth across all main groups of manufactured goods. It will mainly be driven by exports of more technology-intensive goods, which account for more than half of total goods exports. Particularly exports of motor vehicles are expected to accelerate in 2017, given the start of production of a new car model. Exports of services will also increase further. Their growth will continue to be driven by exports of transport, travel and business services.

The growth of imports will remain high in 2017–2019 amid further relatively strong growth of exports and domestic consumption. This year's strengthening of merchandise export growth will be attributable primarily to stronger activity in manufacturing. Imports of consumer and investment goods will also increase with faster growth in household consumption and investment in machinery and equipment. In the next two years the growth of merchandise imports will slow slightly, consistent with the expected lower growth in manufacturing and domestic consumption. Similar dynamics are also projected for imports of services, where growth will remain broad-based. Like export growth, it will be mainly underpinned by imports of business and transport services. With higher growth in private consumption, we also expect higher spending by Slovenian tourists abroad.

Figure 10: Exports of goods and services and foreign demand



countries. We estimate that the relatively high export performance (2.5% last year) increased to more than 3% in the first half of this year.

2.2. Employment and unemployment

The level of employment will be high; employment growth will be increasingly affected by demographic change. Employment,⁶ which has been rising since the end of 2013, increased significantly in the first half of the year as a result of the continuation of broad-based economic growth and favourable economic prospects. In the first six months of 2017 employment strengthened further in most private sector activities. It also continued to grow in employment activities. The indicators of expected employment point to a continuation of favourable trends in the second half of the year. Against a background of rising foreign demand, in the next two years employment will continue to rise in activities related to exports, while higher domestic consumption will continue to support growth in market services that are focused on the domestic market. With the expected revival in investment, employment growth will also be recorded in construction. The loosening of restrictions on hiring in 2016 has contributed to the growth of employment in the general government sector. Over the coming years, employment growth will be increasingly affected by demographic factors, i.e. the expected contraction of the working-age population.⁷

Figure 11: Structure of employment growth

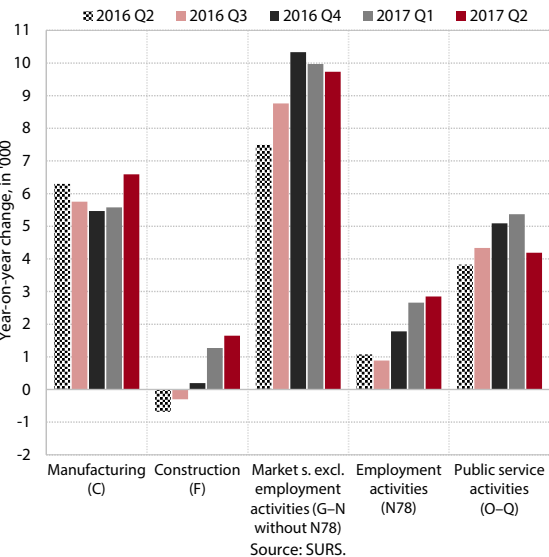


Table 4: Forecasts for employment and unemployment

%	2016	2017		2018		2019
		March 2017	September 2017	March 2017	September 2017	September 2017
Employment according to the SNA, growth	1.9	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.7	0.9
Number of registered unemployed, annual average	103.2	90.2	89.1	84.9	82.2	79.5
Registered unemployment rate	11.2	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.7	8.4
ILO unemployment rate	8.0	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.8

Source: SURS; 2017–2019 forecasts by IMAD.

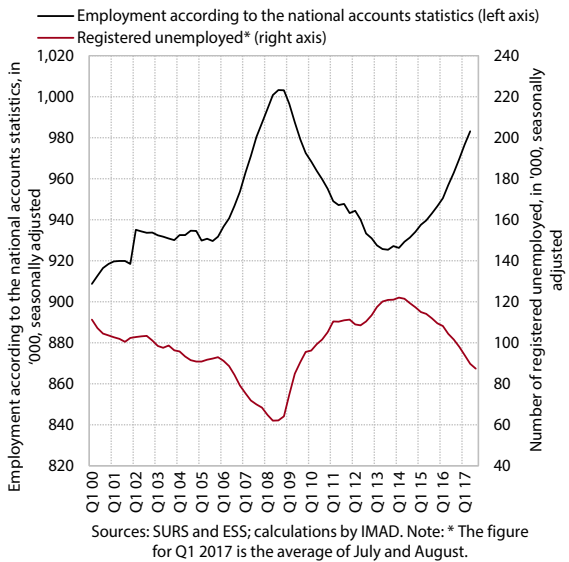
⁶ Employment according to the national accounts statistics.

⁷ For more on the impact of demographic trends on the labour market, see IMAD's Spring Forecast of Economic Trends 2016 (March 2016), Box 1, p. 16.

⁸ This is in our view due to smaller generations of young people finishing school and better job prospects at the transition from school to the labour market.

With growth in employment and economic activity, registered unemployment will decline further in 2017–2019. The decline in the number of registered unemployed in the first eight months of 2017 was even more pronounced than last year, the main reason being the outflow into employment at the beginning of the year. The inflow into unemployment continues to decline gradually, owing to fewer job losses and a smaller number of first-time jobseekers.⁸ At the end of August 83,843 persons were registered as unemployed, 14.5% fewer than in the previous August. Similarly favourable trends are also expected for the rest of the year. Under the impact of employment growth and demographic change (larger outflows from unemployment into retirement and hiring to replace retirees), unemployment will continue to fall in the next two years. The decline will slow, however, as the unemployment rate gradually approaches the natural rate (see also Section 4).

Figure 12: Number of employed and number of registered unemployed



Sources: SURS and ESS; calculations by IMAD. Note: * The figure for Q1 2017 is the average of July and August.

2.3. Earnings

In 2017–2019 wage growth will remain moderate and will not exceed productivity growth. The improvement in labour market conditions is reflected in growth in employment rather than wages, as wage growth remains moderate (see Box 2). In the private sector, growth in the average gross wage is driven by economic growth and consequent good business results. Earnings were up year on year in almost all activities. Like in the previous few years, outstanding growth levels were recorded particularly in industry (including manufacturing activities). More vigorous growth was also seen in service activities. In the next few years wage growth in the private sector will continue to reflect the strengthening of economic activity, the decline in unemployment and hence limitations in seeking qualified workers in certain segments of the economy. Wage growth will nevertheless remain in line with productivity growth, in our estimation, as wage formation in the private sector (the tradable sector in particular) will continue to reflect companies' efforts to maintain competitiveness. In the general government sector, wage growth will remain relatively high this year and next, following the latest wage agreements between the social partners.⁹

Box 2: Determinants of private sector wage growth

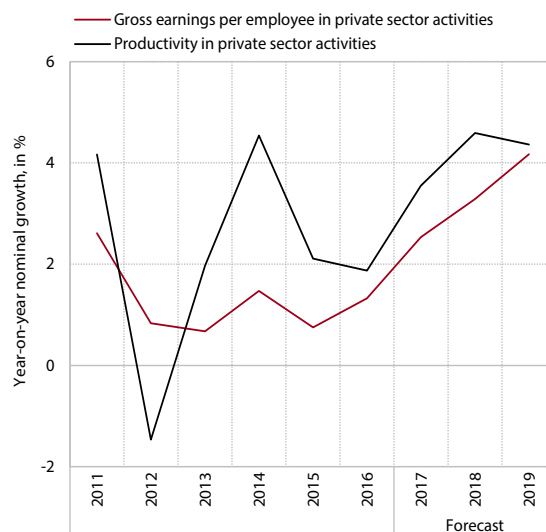
Wage growth has remained moderate in Slovenia in the last few years despite economic growth and the marked improvement in labour market conditions.¹⁰ The decomposition¹¹ of nominal wage growth shows that the modest growth in the last few years mainly reflects the low growth of prices and productivity. In the last two years the impact of inflation on wage growth has even been slightly negative, consistent with disinflation and deflation, while the contribution of productivity has been modest, given its weak growth. In the last few years average-wage movements have also been negatively affected by changes in employment structure, as relatively more jobs have been created in sectors with below-average wages (the structural effect). The key determinant of wage growth in the last two years was thus the fall in unemployment. Given the impact of demographic change and the fact that more and more enterprises report the shortage of (skilled) workforce as the main limiting factor to business operations, it will remain an important driver of wage growth in the future. Stronger wage growth could, however, be achieved primarily by higher growth productivity.

¹⁰ A lower-than-expected wage growth is also typical for other EU Member States (for more see the ECB's Economic Bulletin, Issue 3/2016).

¹¹ The decomposition is based on the estimation of the wage Phillips curve as in the model used by the ECB (2012, 2015 and 2016), OECD (2014) and EC (2015). In the model, the dependent variable is the year-on-year growth of the nominal gross wage per employee, while the explanatory variables are the lag of the dependent variable, the year-on-year growth of prices, the year-on-year growth of productivity per employee, the year-on-year change in the unemployment rate and the year-on-year change in employment in manufacturing. We used quarterly data covering the period from 1999 to the first half of 2017. The contributions of individual factors are calculated on the basis of long-term coefficients. All variables have correct signs. The model explains more than 93% of the variance in the dependent variable. Standardised tests indicate that there is no autocorrelation or heteroscedasticity in the model; the residuals are distributed normally.

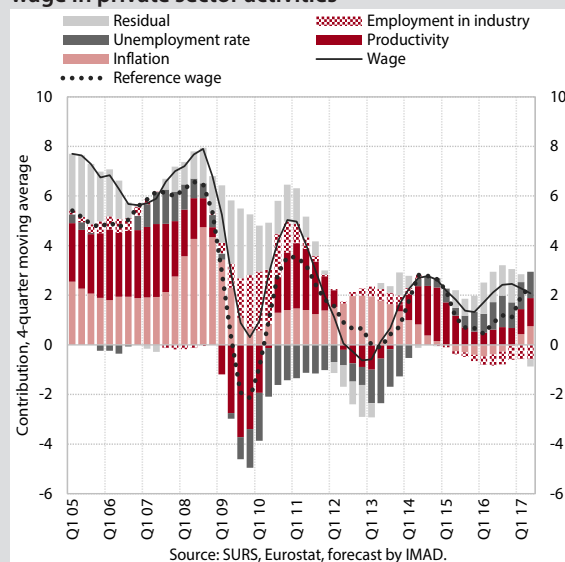
⁹ With the agreement concluded at the end of 2016, certain austerity measures were extended into 2017 and 2018 (the freeze on the disbursement of regular work performance bonuses, restrictions on the payment of bonuses for increased workload, and the payment of promotion raises with earnings for December). Only for 2017 was a gradual selective loosening of two measures related to the growth of labour costs (not wages) agreed, i.e. the payment of holiday allowances and premiums for collective supplementary pension insurance. Wage anomalies will also be removed, this to be achieved in two steps, first for employees with lower earnings (the Agreement on Measures for Labour Costs and Other Measures in the public sector (Dogovor o ukrepih na področju stroškov dela in drugih ukrepih v javnem sektorju), Official Gazette of the RS, No. 88/2016). An agreement on the suspension of strike activities between the government and doctors was also reached.

Figure 13: Average gross earnings per employee and productivity in the private sector



Source: SURS; calculations and forecast by IMAD.

Figure 14: Decomposition of nominal average gross wage in private sector activities



Source: SURS, Eurostat, forecast by IMAD.

Table 5: Forecasts for growth in average gross earnings per employee

Growth rates (%)	2016	2017		2018		2019
		March 2017	September 2017	March 2017	September 2017	September 2017
Gross earnings per employee – nominal	1.8	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.6
- private sector	1.7	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.4	4.0
- public sector	2.3	3.5	3.0	3.6	4.1	2.8
Gross earnings per employee – real	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5
- private sector	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.9
- public sector	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.5	0.7

Source: SURS; 2017–2019 forecasts by IMAD.

Table 6: Inflation forecast

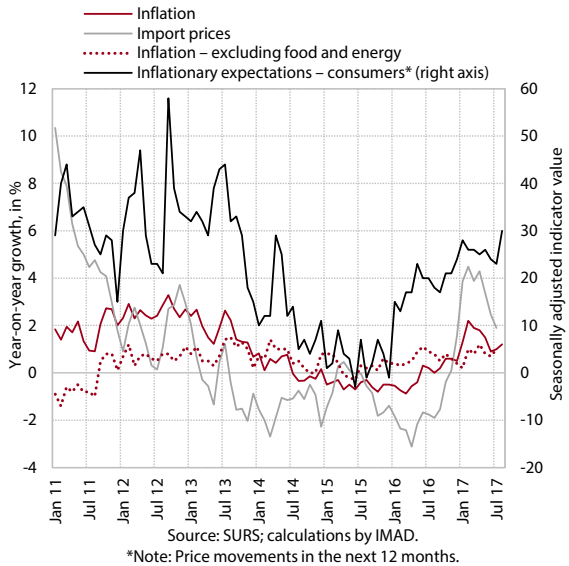
%	2016	2017		2018		2019
		March 2017	September 2017	March 2017	September 2017	September 2017
Inflation – Dec./Dec.	0.5	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1
Inflation – annual average	-0.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1

Source: SURS; 2017–2019 forecasts by IMAD.

2.4. Inflation

Inflation will hover around 2% in the next few years. After a period of low price growth/deflation, the growth of domestic and foreign demand will boost particularly the growth of service prices. Price rises in energy and non-energy goods will remain moderate in the absence of commodity shocks from abroad.

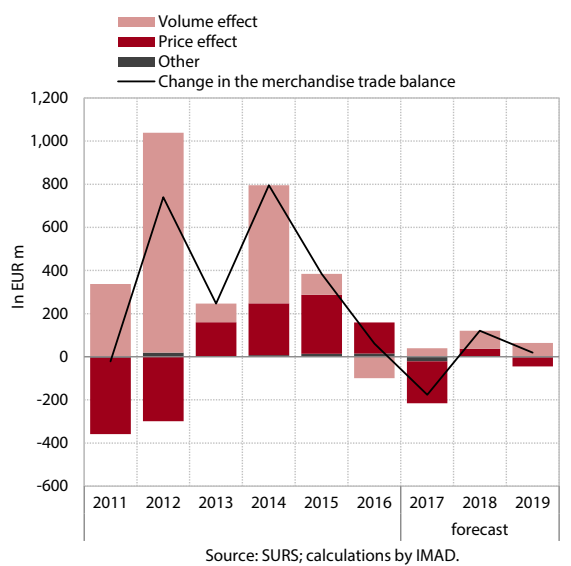
Figure 15: Inflation, import prices and inflationary expectations of consumers



2.5. Current account of the balance of payments

The current account surplus will remain high in 2017–2019 (at around 5% of GDP). The high surplus in the next few years reflects several years of private sector deleveraging and the still low level of domestic

Figure 16: Decomposition of the change in the nominal international trade balance



consumption, particularly investment; in the period of rising foreign demand, the surplus was also attributable to the improvement in export competitiveness of the tradable sector. The slight narrowing of the surplus in 2017 will be a consequence of a smaller surplus in merchandise trade and higher net outflows of primary and secondary income. This year's decline in the surplus in merchandise trade will mainly be driven by price factors, as after four years of favourable export/import price trends,¹² the terms of merchandise trade will deteriorate by 1.0% this year; this will reduce the surplus in merchandise trade by around EUR 200 million. Assuming that the terms of trade remain unchanged, the surplus in merchandise trade will increase again, however, mainly as a result of the continuation of favourable export trends. In trade in services, the surplus will continue to widen in the forecasting period, particularly in transport and travel services. The deficit in primary income will increase this year and next, the main reason being higher net outflows of capital income (higher net outflows of direct investment equity and net payments of interest on external debt). The deficit in secondary income will increase this year on the back of higher net payments of private sector transfers abroad and then remain at a similar level in 2018 and 2019.

3. Risks to the forecast

At the time of preparation of the Autumn Forecast, the risks to the baseline scenario associated with the international environment are mainly on the upside. A greater confidence in the EU gives additional impetus to the cyclical upswing of economic growth in the EU. Growth could therefore be even higher than assumed. The uncertainty in the domestic environment is mainly related to the dynamics of private investment, which, with increased bank lending, could even be higher than projected in the baseline scenario. On the other hand, government investment could be lower than in the baseline scenario, particularly if the absorption of EU funds were to be lower than planned. The uncertainty surrounding the dynamics of final consumption is related to favourable labour market developments, which could translate into higher growth in household disposable income and, in turn, private consumption. Over the longer term, the greatest uncertainty is related to the way of dealing with demographic change, one of the key factors that will affect the dynamics of economic growth and welfare in the future.

Table 7: Forecast for the current account balance (the balance of payments statistics)

	2016	2017		2018		2019
		March 2017	September 2017	March 2017	September 2017	September 2017
Current account, in EUR million	2,108	1,911	2,013	1,906	2,296	2,538
Current account, as a % of GDP	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.3

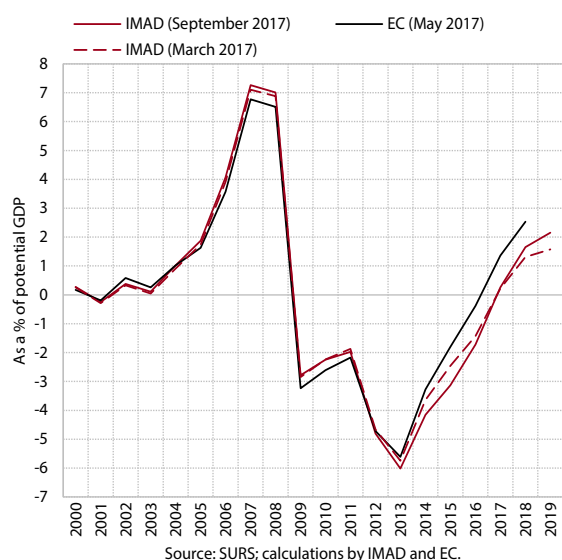
Source: BoS; 2017–2019 IMAD forecast.

¹² In 2013–2016 the surplus in merchandise trade also rose sharply as a result of better terms of trade, which, owing to the fall in energy and other primary commodity prices, contributed around EUR 800 million to the change. The improvement in the terms of trade was reflected in a larger operating surplus of companies, which had lower operating costs because of the fall in import prices. Moreover, the fall in import prices was partly passed on to selling (i.e. export) prices.

4. Output gap and potential GDP growth

*The estimates on the basis of the Autumn Forecast indicate that Slovenia is transitioning into positive output gap territory.*¹³ Output gap estimates, which identify the cyclical position of the economy, play a significant role in monitoring the fulfilment of fiscal objectives. Together with the general government debt and the indicator of medium-term fiscal sustainability, the output gap helps determine the amount of structural deficit reduction required. Owing to factors that affect the calculation of potential growth and revisions of past growth estimates and GDP forecasts, the output gap is an unstable macroeconomic indicator, since its value has changed significantly in recent years following new calculations.¹⁴ After being in negative output gap territory since the beginning of the crisis, Slovenia will move into positive territory this year, according to our estimate. Wage growth remains moderate and below productivity growth, lending activity has started to rebound after a long period of decline, the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments remains high while inflationary expectations are relatively low. In

Figure 17: Output gap, a comparison of calculations by IMAD and the EC



¹³ The output gap, the difference between actual and potential GDP expressed as a percentage of potential GDP, is one of the main indicators used by the EC to assess the cyclical position of the economy.

¹⁴ The output gap estimates by IMAD and the EC for the next two years have been revised by in an interval of 1.0 pp in the last two years (for more on the impact of this type of change on compliance with SPG rules, see IMAD, Economic Issues 2016, p. 20).

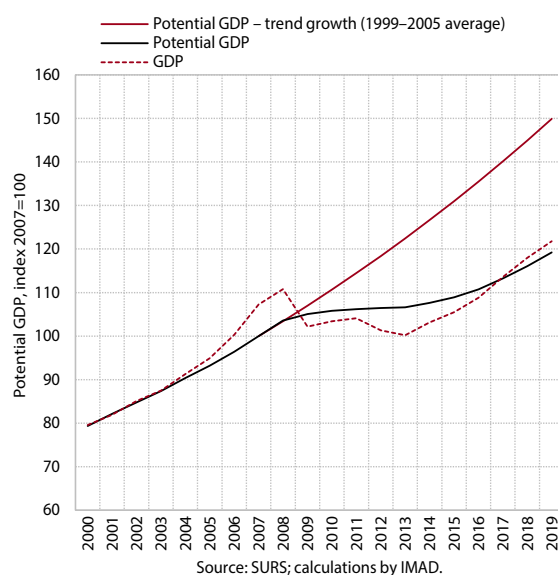
¹⁵ Potential GDP (and its growth) from a macroeconomic perspective. Potential output is therefore not the maximum possible output of an economy but rather the output an economy can achieve without creating inflationary pressures. This means that output is often higher than potential output. IMAD's calculation of potential GDP growth uses a production function method whose basic attributes do not differ from the EC's approach. The disparities between the calculations by IMAD and the EC are largely the result of different periods of forecast since IMAD's assessments

2018 and 2019 the output gap will hover around 1.5%. However, exceeding the 1.5% threshold would mean a transition into the good phase of the economic cycle as defined by the EC, which would have an impact on the size of the structural deficit reduction required.

Potential GDP growth is expected to be at 2.3% in 2017 and then gradually increase to 3%.¹⁵

In light of the better economic outlook, expected potential growth is higher than in previous forecasts and indicates that the more-than-ten-year period of relatively weak potential GDP growth is gradually coming to an end. The long-term effect of the crisis is reflected in a lower level of potential GDP (Figure 18). The greatest contribution to potential growth will come from total factor productivity. It will be increasing in 2017–2019 and reach the pre-crisis level. Despite the negative contribution of the decline in the working-age population (–0.2 pps), the average contribution of labour will be positive (0.6 pps). This is mainly related to the improvement in labour market conditions and forecasts, all of which raises the positive contribution of the activity rate to 0.7 pps in the 2017–2019 period. The contribution of the number of hours worked per employee to potential growth over the forecast horizon is slightly positive (0.1 pps). The natural unemployment rate will gradually decline to a level similar to that in the years before the crisis (around 6.5%). Because of the low level of gross fixed capital

Figure 18: GDP, potential GDP (index 2007=100) and potential GDP without the crisis (potential GDP growth since 2007 according to the average rate of growth in 1999–2005)



are based on forecasts for a longer period (t+6), while the EC forecasts are made for a significantly shorter period (t+2). The disparities in output gap estimates also arise from the differences in the forecasts of macroeconomic indicators and certain input data (IMAD uses revised August data from SURS and updated demographic projections calculated by a microsimulation model by the IER (source: SURS); moreover, in the series of data on employment according to national accounts statistics, IMAD's calculations also take into account a correction for the break in the data series in 2002).

formation, the contribution of capital – the main factor in potential growth before the crisis – will average only 0.3 pps in 2017–2019, despite a significant increase. With the continuation of favourable developments in gross fixed capital formation, we also expect a gradual increase in the contribution of capital.

Figure 19: Change in potential GDP – comparison of calculations by IMAD and the EC

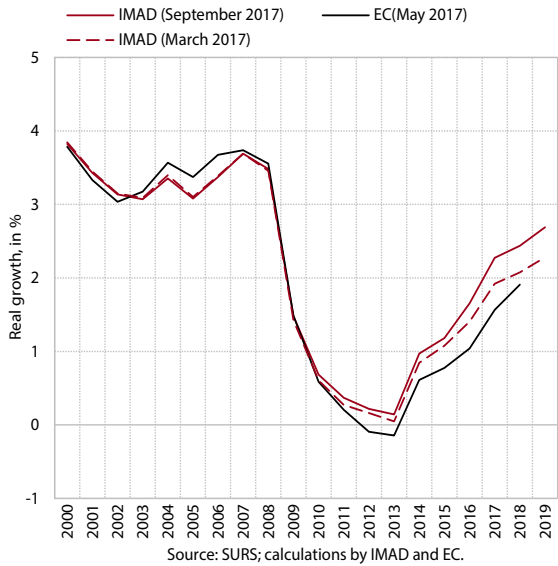
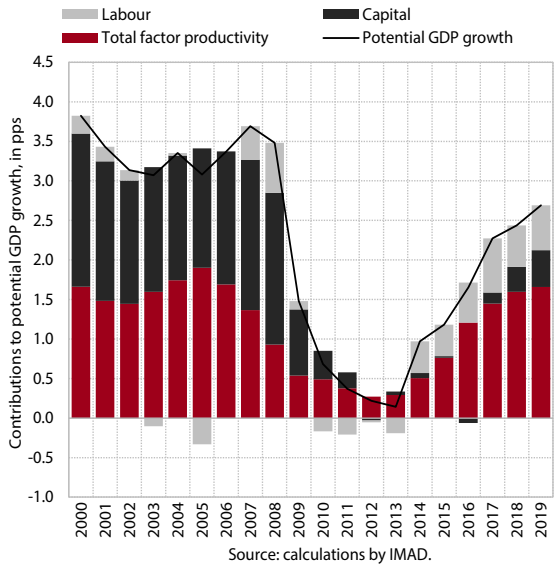


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Table 1: Main macroeconomic indicators of Slovenia

Real growth rates in %, unless otherwise indicated																				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
																		forecast		
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT																				
GDP in EUR m (at current prices, fixed exchange rate 2007)	18,902	21,147	23,623	25,668	27,673	29,227	31,555	35,153	37,951	36,166	36,252	36,896	36,076	36,239	37,615	38,837	40,418	42,761	45,265	47,507
GDP per capita in EUR (at current prices and at current exchange rate)	11,105	11,714	12,543	13,184	13,900	14,608	15,719	17,412	18,769	17,714	17,694	17,973	17,540	17,596	18,244	18,823	19,576	20,708	21,922	23,016
GDP per capita in USD (at current prices and at current exchange rate)	10,225	10,480	11,811	14,877	17,259	18,165	19,715	23,863	27,606	24,708	23,457	25,019	22,536	23,369	24,237	20,884	21,669	23,359	25,825	27,112
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	15,800	16,500	17,400	17,900	19,300	20,300	21,300	22,700	23,400	20,900	21,200	21,700	21,800	21,700	22,800	23,900	24,100			
GDP per capita (PPS EU28=100) ¹	80	80	82	83	86	87	86	87	90	85	83	83	82	81	83	83	83			
EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY																				
Employment according to National Accounts	1.6	0.6	1.6	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	1.6	3.4	2.6	-1.8	-2.1	-1.7	-0.9	-1.1	0.4	1.2	1.9	2.7	1.7	0.9
Registered unemployed (annual average in thousand)	106.6	101.9	102.6	97.7	92.8	91.9	85.8	71.3	63.2	86.4	100.5	110.7	110.2	119.8	120.1	112.7	103.2	89.1	82.2	79.5
Rate of registered unemployment in %	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.4	7.7	6.7	9.1	10.7	11.8	12.0	13.1	13.1	12.3	11.2	9.5	8.7	8.4
Rate of unemployment by ILO in %	6.9	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.1	9.7	9.0	8.0	6.8	6.2	5.8
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.4	0.7	-6.1	3.4	2.4	-1.8	0.0	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.3
WAGES																				
Gross wage per employee - nominal growth in %	10.6	11.9	9.7	7.5	5.7	4.8	4.8	5.9	8.3	3.4	3.9	2.0	0.1	-0.2	1.1	0.7	1.8	2.7	3.6	3.6
- Private sector activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.8	6.0	7.8	1.6	5.6	2.6	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.7	2.8	3.4	4.0
- Public service activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5	4.1	6.9	9.7	5.3	0.8	1.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.9	1.2	2.3	3.0	4.1	2.8
Gross wage per employee - real growth in %	1.6	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.1	0.2	-2.4	-2.0	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.5
- Private sector activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.0	0.7	3.7	0.8	-2.0	-1.2	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.9
- Public service activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	1.6	3.2	3.8	4.4	-1.0	-0.8	-3.4	-3.0	0.7	1.7	2.4	1.5	2.5	0.7

Table 1: Main macroeconomic indicators of Slovenia- continue

Real growth rates in %, unless otherwise indicated

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	forecast
INTERNATIONAL TRADE																					
Exports of goods and services	12.6	7.2	7.8	3.2	13.0	11.4	14.1	13.6	4.2	-16.6	10.2	6.9	0.6	3.1	5.7	5.0	6.4	8.8	7.5	6.1	
Exports of goods	14.1	7.2	8.6	4.1	13.9	12.1	15.7	14.0	1.9	-17.0	12.0	8.0	0.4	3.3	6.3	5.3	6.2	9.0	8.0	6.4	
Exports of services	6.8	7.1	4.6	-0.7	9.5	8.4	7.4	12.0	14.7	-14.8	3.4	2.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.7	7.6	8.0	5.5	4.7	
Imports of goods and services	6.6	3.6	5.6	6.5	14.0	7.3	12.4	16.8	3.8	-18.8	6.8	5.0	-3.7	2.1	4.1	4.7	6.6	8.9	7.7	6.3	
Imports of goods	6.7	3.8	5.2	7.1	15.8	7.5	12.9	16.5	3.2	-19.8	7.6	6.0	-4.3	2.9	3.8	5.1	7.0	9.4	8.2	6.6	
Imports of services	6.1	2.5	8.1	3.2	4.1	6.1	9.1	18.5	8.1	-12.8	3.1	-0.4	0.2	-3.0	6.2	2.3	4.2	6.0	4.8	4.4	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS																					
Current account balance in EUR m	-610	9	218	-213	-746	-524	-578	-1451	-2017	-203	-43	68	775	1,594	2,179	1,698	2,108	2,013	2,296	2,538	
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-3.2	0.0	0.9	-0.8	-2.7	-1.8	-1.8	-4.1	-5.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.2	2.1	4.4	5.8	4.4	5.2	4.7	5.1	5.3	
External balance of goods and services in EUR m	-764	-196	304	-26	-350	-137	16	-428	-704	686	462	432	1,428	2,440	2,878	3,336	3,711	3,850	4,195	4,411	
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-4.0	-0.9	1.3	-0.1	-1.3	-0.5	0.0	-1.2	-1.9	1.9	1.3	1.2	4.0	6.7	7.7	8.6	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.3	
FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND - NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS																					
Final consumption	1.5	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.7	5.2	3.0	1.3	0.8	-0.2	-2.4	-3.6	1.1	2.3	3.8	2.7	2.5	2.0	
As a % of GDP	75.1	74.7	73.7	73.9	72.8	72.3	69.9	68.4	69.2	74.7	76.3	76.4	77.1	75.0	73.0	72.0	72.1	71.4	70.3	69.6	
in which:																					
Private consumption	0.8	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.2	1.2	6.4	2.4	0.9	1.3	0.0	-2.4	-4.1	1.9	2.1	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.3	
As a % of GDP	56.6	55.8	55.0	55.1	54.2	53.6	51.4	51.1	51.2	54.7	56.0	56.0	56.9	55.4	54.4	53.5	53.4	53.0	52.2	51.8	
Government consumption	3.8	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	1.9	4.9	2.4	-0.5	-0.7	-2.2	-2.1	-1.2	2.7	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	
As a % of GDP	18.5	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.7	18.4	17.3	18.0	20.1	20.3	20.4	20.2	19.5	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.4	18.1	17.8	
Gross fixed capital formation	2.4	2.0	0.5	5.8	5.4	3.5	10.2	12.0	7.0	-22.0	-13.3	-4.9	-8.8	3.2	1.1	-1.6	-3.6	9.0	8.0	7.0	
As a % of GDP	27.3	26.4	24.7	25.2	26.2	26.6	27.8	28.8	29.6	24.3	21.3	20.2	19.2	19.8	19.4	18.9	17.6	18.5	19.3	20.1	
EXCHANGE RATE AND PRICES																					
Ratio of USD to EUR	0.924	0.896	0.945	1.131	1.243	1.245	1.256	1.371	1.471	1.393	1.327	1.392	1.286	1.328	1.329	1.110	1.107	1.128	1.178	1.178	
Real effective exchange rate - deflated by CPI ²	-2.5	-0.1	2.1	3.2	-0.1	-0.8	0.3	1.7	2.3	1.2	-2.1	-1.0	-1.2	1.2	-0.2	-4.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	
Inflation (end of the year) ³	8.9	7.0	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	2.8	5.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.2	-0.5	0.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	
Inflation (year average) ³	8.9	8.4	7.5	5.6	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.6	5.7	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	1.5	1.6	2.1	
Brent Crude Oil Price USD / barrel	28.7	24.5	25.0	28.9	38.3	54.6	65.2	72.4	96.9	61.7	79.6	111.3	111.7	108.6	98.9	52.4	44.8	51.4	52.3	52.8	

Source of data: SORS, BS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD.
Notes: ¹ Measured in purchasing power standard. ² Growth in value denotes real appreciation of national currency and vice versa. ³ Consumer price index.

Table 2a: Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product

	EUR million, current prices																			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	forecast		
																		2017	2018	2019
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	547.0	551.5	661.3	542.0	631.7	667.8	628.5	659.2	628.0	598.6	626.0	733.9	647.0	651.6	758.6	786.7	760.4	748.8	860.4	854.7
BCDE Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply, waste management	4,705.6	5,330.7	5,900.4	6,425.5	6,930.2	7,083.8	7,612.5	8,375.8	8,582.3	7,466.6	7,651.0	8,041.9	8,095.0	8,346.6	8,812.6	9,091.9	9,479.9	10,177.2	10,822.9	11,418.6
..of which: C Manufacturing	4,117.4	4,647.2	5,109.9	5,582.9	5,946.3	6,052.3	6,498.5	7,182.5	7,292.4	6,188.4	6,367.3	6,730.0	6,761.7	6,952.8	7,439.5	7,750.9	8,136.4	8,766.1	9,419.1	9,923.5
F Construction	1,075.3	1,141.1	1,216.4	1,371.2	1,480.2	1,668.9	1,955.4	2,454.1	2,764.2	2,464.3	2,015.0	1,885.0	1,817.0	1,654.4	1,859.0	1,843.0	1,830.3	2,031.6	2,218.9	2,345.5
GHI Trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	3,042.5	3,459.3	3,876.4	4,259.3	4,581.6	4,968.6	5,436.6	6,240.7	6,841.6	6,343.0	6,299.5	6,441.3	6,228.7	6,266.5	6,480.8	6,760.8	7,124.0	7,676.1	8,174.2	8,570.7
J Information and communication	624.5	728.1	746.9	833.3	916.6	1,017.6	1,111.2	1,233.9	1,333.4	1,235.6	1,285.8	1,313.5	1,335.0	1,300.5	1,370.7	1,401.6	1,442.4	1,561.2	1,675.5	1,781.0
K Financial and insurance activities	781.9	798.7	884.0	1,024.5	1,093.2	1,164.0	1,344.9	1,427.9	1,602.5	1,673.1	1,697.4	1,649.3	1,353.2	1,250.2	1,296.7	1,371.1	1,357.9	1,390.2	1,472.2	1,543.6
L Real estate activities	1,288.9	1,448.8	1,600.4	1,679.2	1,797.9	1,939.0	2,027.1	2,171.4	2,408.3	2,636.1	2,537.1	2,468.6	2,397.3	2,572.5	2,527.6	2,640.0	2,737.6	2,801.3	2,921.3	3,086.2
MN Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	1,200.8	1,381.7	1,719.8	1,924.5	2,103.9	2,127.3	2,348.3	2,705.3	3,016.0	2,870.7	2,989.7	3,020.8	2,962.0	2,982.3	3,194.8	3,314.9	3,481.8	3,699.3	3,872.2	4,083.3
OPQ Public administration, education, human health and social work	2,691.9	3,120.2	3,427.5	3,770.3	4,048.0	4,285.8	4,490.6	4,723.5	5,184.8	5,478.1	5,611.2	5,666.0	5,602.2	5,419.0	5,364.0	5,482.9	5,851.6	6,094.2	6,415.0	6,716.9
RST Other service activities	554.6	594.8	607.0	643.4	700.4	758.8	779.5	817.0	868.6	872.2	870.1	885.0	861.7	850.5	849.7	885.4	943.6	957.9	1,014.4	1,063.6
1. TOTAL VALUE ADDED, basic prices	16,513.1	18,554.9	20,639.9	22,473.3	24,283.7	25,681.7	27,734.7	30,808.7	33,229.8	31,638.3	31,582.7	32,105.5	31,299.1	31,294.2	32,514.7	33,578.4	35,009.5	37,137.7	39,446.9	41,464.2
2. CORRECTIONS	2,388.9	2,591.9	2,982.5	3,194.2	3,389.0	3,544.9	3,820.7	4,343.9	4,721.4	4,527.9	4,669.7	4,790.8	4,776.9	4,945.0	5,100.2	5,258.2	5,408.7	5,623.7	5,817.8	6,042.6
3. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3=1+2)	18,902.0	21,146.8	23,622.5	25,667.5	27,672.7	29,226.6	31,555.4	35,152.6	37,951.2	36,166.2	36,252.4	36,896.3	36,076.1	36,239.2	37,614.9	38,836.6	40,418.1	42,761.4	45,264.7	47,506.8

Source of data: SORIS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 2b: Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
																			forecast	
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
BCDE Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply, waste management	24.9	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.2	24.1	23.8	22.6	20.6	21.1	21.8	22.4	23.0	23.4	23.4	23.5	23.8	23.9	24.0
..of which: C Manufacturing	21.8	22.0	21.6	21.8	21.5	20.7	20.6	20.4	19.2	17.1	17.6	18.2	18.7	19.2	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.5	20.8	20.9
F Construction	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.7	6.2	7.0	7.3	6.8	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9
GHI Trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.6	17.0	17.2	17.8	18.0	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.1	18.1
J Information and communication	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
K Financial and insurance activities	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
L Real estate activities	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5
MN Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	6.4	6.5	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6
OPO Public administration, education, human health and social work	14.2	14.8	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.2	13.4	13.7	15.1	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.0	14.3	14.1	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.1
RST Other service activities	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
1. TOTAL VALUE ADDED	87.4	87.7	87.4	87.6	87.8	87.9	87.9	87.6	87.6	87.5	87.1	87.0	86.8	86.4	86.4	86.5	86.6	86.8	87.1	87.3
2. CORRECTIONS	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7
3. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3=1+2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source of data: SORS, calculations and forecasts by IMAD.

Table 3a: Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product

	constant previous year prices																constant 2016 prices		
																	2017	2018	2019
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	495.9	547.2	636.5	484.6	692.3	596.3	662.5	662.4	662.5	569.1	608.4	668.3	673.5	641.1	756.4	794.1	699.6	748.5	748.5
BCDE Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply, waste management	4,679.3	4,862.6	5,619.5	6,168.6	6,757.6	7,201.9	7,576.6	8,182.7	8,460.4	7,354.9	7,952.5	7,833.0	7,841.5	8,078.0	8,728.0	8,937.8	10,058.2	10,596.4	11,068.1
..of which: C Manufacturing	4,149.2	4,292.4	4,917.0	5,361.6	5,866.0	6,189.5	6,473.0	7,041.8	7,193.6	6,127.9	6,640.1	6,545.7	6,523.5	6,722.8	7,329.6	7,579.3	8,665.3	9,185.2	9,644.4
F Construction	1,024.8	1,071.6	1,169.9	1,280.2	1,381.7	1,529.8	1,910.7	2,305.7	2,570.6	2,393.1	2,015.0	1,811.9	1,740.4	1,657.5	1,828.7	1,828.7	2,014.2	2,144.2	2,250.3
GHI Trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	2,856.8	3,268.4	3,644.8	3,982.8	4,394.2	4,816.4	5,320.6	5,820.0	6,458.1	6,236.0	6,421.3	6,408.0	6,177.7	6,223.6	6,466.4	6,807.3	7,129.8	7,928.6	8,210.2
J Information and communication	549.4	660.6	719.2	829.2	903.3	1,028.0	1,113.6	1,216.6	1,371.0	1,274.8	1,276.9	1,287.1	1,309.0	1,345.0	1,363.7	1,463.0	1,405.2	1,515.2	1,582.7
K Financial and insurance activities	689.8	816.9	850.6	978.3	1,106.4	1,216.6	1,230.3	1,556.4	1,480.1	1,617.7	1,664.6	1,631.7	1,578.0	1,312.5	1,231.9	1,261.8	1,399.3	1,447.6	1,490.3
L Real estate activities	1,161.6	1,307.6	1,478.8	1,625.9	1,697.1	1,855.6	1,990.5	2,113.3	2,304.6	2,403.5	2,679.2	2,527.2	2,475.4	2,409.7	2,602.8	2,529.6	2,635.4	2,758.1	2,824.8
MN Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	1,160.8	1,239.0	1,416.7	1,776.5	1,984.5	2,057.1	2,302.4	2,520.3	2,845.9	2,838.2	3,033.7	3,008.6	2,968.5	2,974.8	3,213.1	3,291.2	3,463.3	3,657.6	3,971.4
OPQ Public administration, education, human health and social work	2,431.9	2,771.9	3,218.0	3,513.5	3,866.6	4,172.2	4,323.3	4,556.4	4,735.0	5,261.0	5,542.6	5,628.6	5,734.1	5,542.5	5,411.9	5,438.5	5,983.3	6,082.0	6,188.5
RST Other service activities	486.4	555.1	588.3	616.0	665.2	746.0	756.9	774.8	819.5	839.9	861.4	882.6	861.0	859.1	847.3	880.4	958.2	981.7	1,010.7
1. TOTAL VALUE ADDED, basic prices	15,536.7	17,101.0	19,342.3	21,255.5	23,449.0	25,220.0	27,187.5	29,708.6	31,707.8	30,788.2	32,055.7	31,687.2	31,359.1	31,043.9	32,450.2	33,232.7	36,627.3	38,116.6	39,408.0
2. CORRECTIONS	2,388.8	2,358.5	2,615.7	3,038.4	3,335.5	3,560.4	3,692.2	4,037.2	4,604.9	4,203.8	4,558.1	4,800.6	4,552.3	4,623.8	4,868.6	5,231.9	5,544.2	5,709.5	5,832.0
3. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3=1+2)	17,925.5	19,459.5	21,958.0	24,293.9	26,784.5	28,780.4	30,879.7	33,745.8	36,312.7	34,992.0	36,613.9	36,487.8	35,911.3	35,667.7	37,318.8	38,464.6	42,181.5	43,826.1	45,240.0

Source of data: SORS forecasts by IMAD.

Table 3b: Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product

	Real growth rates in %																			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	forecast		
																		2017	2018	2019
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.3	0.0	15.4	-26.7	27.7	-5.6	-0.8	5.4	0.5	-9.4	1.6	6.8	-8.2	-0.9	16.1	4.7	-2.0	-8.0	7.0	0.0
BCDE Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water supply, waste management	8.5	3.3	5.4	4.5	5.2	3.9	7.0	7.5	1.0	-14.3	6.5	2.4	-2.5	-0.2	4.6	1.4	4.4	6.1	5.4	4.5
..of which: C Manufacturing	9.4	4.3	5.8	4.9	5.1	4.1	7.0	8.4	0.2	-16.0	7.3	2.8	-3.1	-0.6	5.4	1.9	4.9	6.5	6.0	5.0
F Construction	-1.0	-0.3	2.5	5.2	0.8	3.4	14.5	17.9	4.7	-13.4	-18.2	-10.1	-7.7	-8.8	10.5	-1.6	-4.4	10.0	6.5	5.0
GHI Trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities	4.6	7.4	5.4	2.7	3.2	5.1	7.1	7.1	3.5	-8.9	1.2	1.7	-4.1	-0.1	3.2	5.0	5.5	6.4	4.6	3.6
J Information and communication	5.0	5.8	-1.2	11.0	8.4	12.2	9.4	9.5	11.1	-4.4	3.3	0.1	-0.3	0.8	4.9	6.7	0.3	5.0	4.5	4.0
K Financial and insurance activities	3.5	4.5	6.5	10.7	8.0	11.3	5.7	15.7	3.7	0.9	-0.5	-3.9	-4.3	-3.0	-1.5	-2.7	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.0
L Real estate activities	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.1	3.2	2.7	4.3	6.1	-0.2	1.6	-0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	-0.2	0.7	1.0	1.5
MN Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support services	6.8	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.1	-2.2	8.2	7.3	5.2	-5.9	5.7	0.6	-1.7	0.4	7.7	3.0	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.0
OPQ Public administration, education, human health and social work	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.1	0.9	1.5	0.2	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.2	-1.1	-0.1	1.4	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.8
RST Other service activities	-6.9	0.1	-1.1	1.5	3.4	6.5	-0.2	-0.6	0.3	-3.3	-1.2	1.4	-2.7	-0.3	-0.4	3.6	5.5	1.5	2.5	3.0
1. TOTAL VALUE ADDED, basic prices	4.6	3.6	4.2	3.0	4.3	3.9	5.9	7.1	2.9	-7.3	1.3	0.3	-2.3	-0.8	3.7	2.2	3.2	4.6	4.1	3.4
2. CORRECTIONS	1.1	-1.3	0.9	1.9	4.4	5.1	4.2	5.7	6.0	-11.0	0.7	2.8	-5.0	-3.2	-1.5	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.1
3. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3=1+2)	4.2	2.9	3.8	2.8	4.4	4.0	5.7	6.9	3.3	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.7	-1.1	3.0	2.3	3.1	4.4	3.9	3.2

Source of data: SORS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 4a: Gross domestic product and primary incomes

	EUR million, current prices																			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	forecast		
1. Compensation of employees	9,536.5	10,759.8	11,816.9	12,759.5	13,815.0	14,615.8	15,649.7	17,211.6	18,955.9	18,789.7	19,018.3	18,921.2	18,486.6	18,072.8	18,411.6	18,902.1	19,910.0	21,200.3	22,425.7	23,496.8
Wages and salaries	8,287.2	9,375.5	10,223.2	11,000.7	11,857.8	12,538.6	13,420.4	14,781.9	16,302.7	16,127.8	16,336.1	16,244.7	15,816.8	15,478.7	15,796.3	16,191.2	17,089.5	18,190.6	19,242.2	20,154.7
Employers' social contributions	1,249.3	1,384.3	1,593.7	1,758.8	1,957.2	2,077.1	2,229.3	2,429.8	2,653.2	2,661.8	2,682.1	2,676.5	2,669.8	2,594.1	2,615.3	2,710.9	2,820.5	3,009.8	3,183.5	3,342.1
2. Taxes on production and imports	2,923.8	3,221.1	3,667.8	4,019.0	4,288.7	4,527.2	4,725.9	5,154.7	5,363.8	4,965.2	5,159.2	5,236.8	5,274.1	5,474.1	5,636.2	5,781.2	5,947.0	6,182.8	6,400.8	6,650.7
3. Subsidies	349.9	378.3	421.4	503.5	491.2	562.2	639.1	692.1	790.3	912.4	927.2	625.0	606.0	673.7	581.4	531.1	548.3	594.1	684.2	704.5
4. Gross operating surplus / mixed income	6,791.5	7,544.2	8,559.2	9,392.5	10,060.2	10,645.8	11,818.8	13,478.3	14,421.8	13,323.7	13,002.1	13,363.3	12,921.3	13,366.0	14,148.6	14,684.5	15,109.4	15,972.4	17,122.4	18,063.9
5. Gross domestic product (5=1+2-3+4)	18,902.0	21,146.8	23,622.5	25,667.5	27,672.7	29,226.6	31,555.4	35,152.6	37,951.2	36,166.2	36,252.4	36,896.3	36,076.1	36,239.2	37,614.9	38,836.6	40,418.1	42,761.4	45,264.7	47,506.8

Source of data: SORS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 4b: Gross domestic product and primary incomes

	Structure in %, current prices																			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	forecast		
																		2017	2018	2019
1. Compensation of employees	50.5	50.9	50.0	49.7	49.9	50.0	49.6	49.0	49.9	52.0	52.5	51.3	51.2	49.9	48.9	48.7	49.3	49.6	49.5	49.5
Wages and salaries	43.8	44.3	43.3	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.5	42.1	43.0	44.6	45.1	44.0	43.8	42.7	42.0	41.7	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.4
Employers' social contributions	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
2. Taxes on production and imports	15.5	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.0	14.7	14.1	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.6	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.1	14.0
3. Subsidies	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
4. Gross operating surplus / mixed income	35.9	35.7	36.2	36.6	36.4	36.4	37.5	38.3	38.0	36.8	35.9	36.2	35.8	36.9	37.6	37.8	37.4	37.4	37.8	38.0
5. Gross domestic product (5=1+2-3+4)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source of data: SORS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 5a: Gross domestic product by expenditures

	EUR million, current prices																			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	forecast		
																		2017	2019	
1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1=4+5)	18,902.0	21,146.8	23,622.5	25,667.5	27,672.7	29,226.6	31,555.4	35,152.6	37,951.2	36,166.2	36,252.4	36,896.3	36,076.1	36,239.2	37,614.9	38,836.6	40,418.1	42,761.4	45,264.7	47,506.8
2 EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	9,452.0	10,943.2	12,320.9	13,063.7	15,210.6	17,413.2	20,414.9	23,762.1	25,089.1	20,702.5	23,306.0	25,965.4	26,380.5	27,004.4	28,517.1	29,901.2	31,386.3	34,996.8	37,953.0	40,766.8
3 IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	10,145.4	11,163.3	12,087.5	13,145.0	15,610.4	17,599.5	20,430.0	24,218.3	25,820.3	20,026.6	22,785.8	25,288.1	24,858.8	24,989.7	25,734.0	26,566.0	27,685.7	31,158.0	33,769.7	36,368.5
4 EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES (4=2-3)	-693.3	-220.1	233.4	-81.3	-399.8	-186.3	-15.1	-456.2	-731.2	675.9	520.2	677.3	1,521.7	2,014.7	2,783.1	3,335.2	3,700.7	3,838.9	4,183.3	4,398.3
5 TOTAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION (5=6+9)	19,595.3	21,366.9	23,389.1	25,748.8	28,072.5	29,413.0	31,570.5	35,608.8	38,682.4	35,490.3	35,732.2	36,219.0	34,554.4	34,224.5	34,831.8	35,501.4	36,717.5	38,922.5	41,081.4	43,108.5
6 FINAL CONSUMPTION (6=7+8)	14,204.3	15,789.1	17,401.0	18,967.0	20,156.5	21,118.5	22,047.8	24,052.0	26,274.3	27,033.9	27,669.7	28,205.1	27,805.8	27,163.4	27,465.1	27,978.5	29,159.1	30,527.7	31,827.9	33,048.2
7 PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	10,706.5	11,791.2	12,989.5	14,139.8	14,991.7	15,658.9	16,229.0	17,973.2	19,433.4	19,779.4	20,316.5	20,667.7	20,509.6	20,090.3	20,465.8	20,771.7	21,581.0	22,647.2	23,614.3	24,603.0
Households	10,504.5	11,591.7	12,777.1	13,905.8	14,743.0	15,420.7	15,972.9	17,674.0	19,141.7	19,481.7	19,979.6	20,337.9	20,202.7	19,784.6	20,140.6	20,437.0	21,249.7	22,302.2	23,258.1	24,233.2
NPIH's	202.0	199.5	212.4	234.0	248.7	238.2	256.1	299.2	291.7	297.7	336.9	329.8	306.9	305.7	325.2	334.7	331.3	345.0	356.1	369.8
8 GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION	3,497.7	3,998.0	4,411.4	4,827.1	5,164.9	5,459.6	5,818.8	6,078.9	6,841.0	7,254.5	7,353.3	7,537.4	7,296.3	7,073.1	6,999.3	7,206.8	7,578.0	7,880.5	8,213.6	8,445.2
9 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION (9= 10+11)	5,391.0	5,577.7	5,988.1	6,781.8	7,915.9	8,294.5	9,522.7	11,556.8	12,408.1	8,456.4	8,062.5	8,013.9	6,748.5	7,061.2	7,366.7	7,522.9	7,558.4	8,394.8	9,253.5	10,060.3
10 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	5,168.6	5,572.7	5,837.1	6,466.5	7,239.9	7,788.2	8,780.0	10,107.9	11,230.0	8,806.1	7,726.6	7,450.7	6,933.9	7,174.9	7,291.7	7,322.0	7,105.2	7,911.5	8,758.0	9,563.0
11 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES AND VALUABLES	222.4	5.0	151.1	315.3	676.1	506.3	742.6	1,448.9	1,178.1	-349.6	335.9	563.2	-185.4	-113.8	75.0	200.9	453.2	483.3	495.5	497.4

Source of data: SORS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 5b: Gross domestic product by expenditures

	Structure in %, current prices																			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	forecast		
																		2017	2019	
1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1=4+5)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
2 EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	50.0	51.7	52.2	50.9	55.0	59.6	64.7	67.6	66.1	57.2	64.3	70.4	73.1	74.5	75.8	77.0	77.7	81.8	83.8	85.8
3 IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	53.7	52.8	51.2	51.2	56.4	60.2	64.7	68.9	68.0	55.4	62.9	68.5	68.9	69.0	68.4	68.4	68.5	72.9	74.6	76.6
4 EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES (4=2-3)	-3.7	-1.0	1.0	-0.3	-1.4	-0.6	0.0	-1.3	-1.9	1.9	1.4	1.8	4.2	5.6	7.4	8.6	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.3
5 TOTAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION (5=6+9)	103.7	101.0	99.0	100.3	101.4	100.6	100.0	101.3	101.9	98.1	98.6	98.2	95.8	94.4	92.6	91.4	90.8	91.0	90.8	90.7
6 FINAL CONSUMPTION (6=7+8)	75.1	74.7	73.7	73.9	72.8	72.3	69.9	68.4	69.2	74.7	76.3	76.4	77.1	75.0	73.0	72.0	72.1	71.4	70.3	69.6
7 PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	56.6	55.8	55.0	55.1	54.2	53.6	51.4	51.1	51.2	54.7	56.0	56.0	56.9	55.4	54.4	53.5	53.4	53.0	52.2	51.8
Households	55.6	54.8	54.1	54.2	53.3	52.8	50.6	50.3	50.4	53.9	55.1	55.1	56.0	54.6	53.5	52.6	52.6	52.2	51.4	51.0
NPIH's	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
8 GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION	18.5	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.7	18.4	17.3	18.0	20.1	20.3	20.4	20.2	19.5	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.4	18.1	17.8
9 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION (9=10+11)	28.5	26.4	25.3	26.4	28.6	28.4	30.2	32.9	32.7	23.4	22.2	21.7	18.7	19.5	19.6	19.4	18.7	19.6	20.4	21.2
10 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	27.3	26.4	24.7	25.2	26.2	26.6	27.8	28.8	29.6	24.3	21.3	20.2	19.2	19.8	19.4	18.9	17.6	18.5	19.3	20.1
11 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES AND VALUABLES	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	2.4	1.7	2.4	4.1	3.1	-1.0	0.9	1.5	-0.5	-0.3	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0

Source of data: SORS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 6a: Gross domestic product by expenditures

	constant previous year prices																	constant 2016 prices		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	forecast		
																		2017	2018	2019
1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1=4+5)	17,925.5	19,459.5	21,958.0	24,293.9	26,784.5	28,780.4	30,879.7	33,745.8	36,312.7	34,992.0	36,613.9	36,487.8	35,911.3	35,667.7	37,318.8	38,464.6	40,059.3	42,181.5	43,826.1	45,240.0
2 EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	8,554.8	10,130.9	11,794.9	12,710.3	14,767.5	16,939.2	19,872.4	23,193.2	24,752.3	20,927.4	22,804.8	24,912.6	26,117.6	27,185.2	28,542.2	29,945.9	31,828.8	34,150.3	36,727.4	38,968.1
3 IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	8,896.2	10,512.9	11,791.3	12,868.9	14,981.1	16,755.7	19,779.9	23,854.0	25,150.4	20,955.4	21,395.9	23,924.3	24,351.2	25,370.6	26,023.6	26,949.0	28,316.1	30,149.0	32,458.2	34,488.2
4 EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES (4=2-3)	-341.4	-382.0	3.6	-158.6	-213.6	183.4	92.5	-660.8	-398.1	-27.9	1,408.9	988.3	1,766.4	1,814.6	2,518.6	2,996.9	3,512.7	4,001.3	4,269.2	4,479.9
5 TOTAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION (5=6+9)	18,266.9	19,841.5	21,954.5	24,452.5	26,998.1	28,597.0	30,787.2	34,406.6	36,710.7	35,019.9	35,204.9	35,499.5	34,145.0	33,853.1	34,800.3	35,467.7	36,546.6	38,180.2	39,556.9	40,760.1
6 FINAL CONSUMPTION (6=7+8)	13,181.8	14,559.7	16,211.5	17,967.2	19,517.5	20,624.8	21,483.7	23,194.6	24,780.8	26,613.3	27,244.0	27,610.8	27,530.6	26,814.1	27,467.7	28,088.2	29,029.3	29,955.7	30,700.9	31,312.9
7 PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	9,986.5	10,964.1	12,084.4	13,437.1	14,560.2	15,321.2	15,853.4	17,263.1	18,402.3	19,607.5	20,027.3	20,311.7	20,162.7	19,667.8	20,480.0	20,980.0	21,644.8	22,290.5	22,966.8	23,505.3
Households	9,773.7	10,776.4	11,877.0	13,216.1	14,322.4	15,089.8	15,604.7	16,979.8	18,125.8	19,318.6	19,692.2	19,984.7	19,857.2	19,362.2	20,156.7	20,564.9	21,316.0	21,950.9	22,620.4	23,152.0
NPISH's	212.8	187.7	207.4	221.0	237.8	231.4	248.7	283.3	276.5	288.9	335.1	327.0	305.5	305.6	323.3	333.1	328.8	339.6	346.4	353.3
8 GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION	3,195.3	3,595.6	4,127.2	4,530.1	4,957.2	5,303.6	5,630.3	5,931.5	6,378.4	7,005.7	7,216.6	7,299.1	7,367.9	7,146.2	6,987.7	7,190.2	7,384.5	7,665.1	7,734.1	7,807.6
9 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION (9=10+11)	5,085.1	5,281.7	5,742.9	6,485.3	7,480.6	7,972.2	9,303.4	11,212.0	11,929.9	8,406.7	7,961.0	7,888.8	6,614.4	7,039.0	7,332.6	7,379.5	7,517.3	8,224.5	8,856.0	9,447.3
10 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	4,882.6	5,272.3	5,600.7	6,173.9	6,815.2	7,491.0	8,582.4	9,829.8	10,817.8	8,758.6	7,634.2	7,345.7	6,792.4	7,152.9	7,251.5	7,176.0	7,057.8	7,741.2	8,360.5	8,949.9
11 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES AND VALUABLES	202.5	9.4	142.3	311.3	665.4	481.2	720.9	1,382.1	1,112.1	-351.9	326.7	543.1	-178.1	-114.0	81.1	203.5	459.5	483.3	495.5	497.4

Source of data: SORS, forecasts by IMAD.

Table 6b: Gross domestic product by expenditures

	Real growth rates in %																			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	forecast		
																		2017	2018	2019
1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1=4+5)	4.2	2.9	3.8	2.8	4.4	4.0	5.7	6.9	3.3	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.7	-1.1	3.0	2.3	3.1	4.4	3.9	3.2
2 EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	12.6	7.2	7.8	3.2	13.0	11.4	14.1	13.6	4.2	-16.6	10.2	6.9	0.6	3.1	5.7	5.0	6.4	8.8	7.5	6.1
3 IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES	6.6	3.6	5.6	6.5	14.0	7.3	12.4	16.8	3.8	-18.8	6.8	5.0	-3.7	2.1	4.1	4.7	6.6	8.9	7.7	6.3
4 EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES ¹ (4=2-3)	2.3	1.6	1.1	-1.7	-0.5	2.1	1.0	-2.0	0.2	1.9	2.0	1.3	3.0	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
5 TOTAL DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION (5=6+9)	1.7	1.3	2.8	4.5	4.9	1.9	4.7	9.0	3.1	-9.5	-0.8	-0.7	-5.7	-2.0	1.7	1.8	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.0
6 FINAL CONSUMPTION (6=7+8)	1.5	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.3	1.7	5.2	3.0	1.3	0.8	-0.2	-2.4	-3.6	1.1	2.3	3.8	2.7	2.5	2.0
7 PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	0.8	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.2	1.2	6.4	2.4	0.9	1.3	0.0	-2.4	-4.1	1.9	2.1	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.3
Households	0.6	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.2	6.3	2.6	0.9	1.1	0.0	-2.4	-4.2	1.9	2.1	4.3	3.3	3.0	2.3
NPISH's	10.3	-7.1	4.0	4.0	1.6	-6.9	4.4	10.6	-7.6	-1.0	12.6	-2.9	-7.4	-0.4	5.8	2.4	-1.7	2.5	2.0	2.0
8 GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION	3.8	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	1.9	4.9	2.4	-0.5	-0.7	-2.2	-2.1	-1.2	2.7	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.9
9 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION (9=10+11)	2.4	-2.0	3.0	8.3	10.3	0.7	12.2	17.7	3.2	-32.2	-5.9	-2.2	-17.5	4.3	3.8	0.2	-0.1	8.8	7.7	6.7
10 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	2.4	2.0	0.5	5.8	5.4	3.5	10.2	12.0	7.0	-22.0	-13.3	-4.9	-8.8	3.2	1.1	-1.6	-3.6	9.0	8.0	7.0
11 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES AND VALUABLES ¹	0.0	-1.2	0.7	0.7	1.4	-0.7	0.7	2.0	-0.9	-4.0	1.9	0.6	-2.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source of data: SORS, forecasts by IMAD. Note: ¹ Contribution to real GDP growth (percentage points).

Table 7: Balance of payments - balance of payments statistics

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
																		forecast		
I. CURRENT ACCOUNT	-610	9	218	-213	-746	-524	-578	-1,451	-2,017	-203	-43	68	775	1,594	2,179	1,698	2,108	2,013	2,296	2,538
1. GOODS	-1,335	-872	-378	-673	-1,152	-1,072	-922	-1,412	-2,114	-425	-748	-974	-81	708	1,181	1,476	1,536	1,361	1,481	1,500
1.1. Exports of goods	8,849	9,674	10,450	10,730	12,284	14,094	16,769	19,517	20,030	16,283	18,631	21,042	21,256	21,692	22,961	24,039	24,991	27,948	30,379	32,694
1.2. Imports of goods	10,183	10,547	10,828	11,403	13,436	15,166	17,691	20,929	22,144	16,708	19,379	22,016	21,337	20,984	21,780	22,563	23,454	26,587	28,898	31,194
2. SERVICES	570	676	683	647	802	935	937	984	1,409	1,111	1,210	1,406	1,509	1,732	1,697	1,860	2,174	2,489	2,714	2,911
2.1. Exports	2,188	2,394	2,588	2,655	2,960	3,300	3,618	4,195	5,060	4,403	4,655	4,906	5,106	5,317	5,558	5,866	6,410	7,064	7,591	8,091
Transport	537	563	638	684	812	926	1,060	1,260	1,436	1,090	1,210	1,309	1,346	1,398	1,529	1,672	1,854	2,051	2,203	2,355
Travel	1,045	1,105	1,143	1,186	1,312	1,451	1,555	1,665	1,827	1,804	1,925	1,975	2,008	2,043	2,060	2,098	2,190	2,312	2,436	2,567
Other	606	727	808	785	836	923	1,002	1,269	1,797	1,508	1,520	1,622	1,752	1,877	1,969	2,096	2,366	2,701	2,951	3,169
2.2. Imports	1,618	1,718	1,906	2,008	2,158	2,365	2,680	3,211	3,650	3,291	3,444	3,500	3,597	3,586	3,862	4,007	4,236	4,575	4,876	5,180
Transport	386	358	386	421	487	526	603	735	875	654	716	725	713	738	814	851	922	1,010	1,067	1,126
Travel	556	601	635	664	703	707	772	831	922	913	923	817	730	708	745	823	854	940	999	1,046
Other	675	760	885	923	967	1,131	1,305	1,644	1,853	1,725	1,805	1,958	2,153	2,140	2,302	2,333	2,460	2,626	2,811	3,007
1., 2. EXTERNAL BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-764	-196	304	-26	-350	-137	16	-428	-704	686	462	432	1,428	2,440	2,878	3,336	3,711	3,850	4,195	4,411
Exports of goods and services	11,037	12,069	13,038	13,385	15,244	17,393	20,386	23,712	25,090	20,686	23,285	25,948	26,362	27,010	28,519	29,905	31,400	35,012	37,970	40,785
Imports of goods and services	11,801	12,265	12,734	13,412	15,594	17,530	20,371	24,140	25,794	19,999	22,823	25,516	24,934	24,569	25,641	26,569	27,690	31,163	33,775	36,374
3. PRIMARY INCOME	29	62	-147	-212	-333	-251	-362	-766	-1,028	-536	-373	-279	-578	-482	-428	-1,263	-1,294	-1,439	-1,500	-1,447
3.1. Receipts	453	496	468	484	535	747	1,006	1,318	1,552	935	895	1,318	853	822	1,093	1,345	1,436	1,447	1,463	1,504
Compensation of employees	204	197	207	192	201	205	218	229	238	212	240	327	169	201	235	323	276	265	271	275
Investment	249	299	261	292	311	430	653	938	1,021	416	287	580	207	54	368	500	623	591	573	583
Other primary income	0	0	0	0	23	112	136	151	294	306	367	411	478	567	490	522	537	591	619	646
3.2. Expenditure	425	434	615	696	868	998	1,368	2,084	2,580	1,471	1,268	1,598	1,431	1,303	1,521	2,608	2,730	2,886	2,963	2,951
Compensation of employees	29	30	47	57	63	77	110	179	230	116	89	93	99	100	114	122	127	135	145	155
Investment	395	404	567	639	768	850	1,175	1,768	2,059	1,228	1,031	1,328	1,097	917	1,063	2,057	2,113	2,216	2,239	2,173
Other primary income	0	0	0	0	37	72	83	136	291	127	147	176	235	286	344	429	490	535	579	623
4. SECONDARY INCOME	125	144	60	26	-62	-136	-231	-258	-285	-353	-132	-84	-75	-365	-271	-375	-309	-397	-398	-426
4.1. Receipts	371	436	500	474	538	627	649	790	600	675	864	993	931	630	709	733	745	775	811	807
4.2. Expenditure	245	293	439	449	600	763	880	1,048	885	1,029	996	1,077	1,006	994	980	1,108	1,054	1,172	1,210	1,233

Source of data: BS; forecasts by IMAD.

Note: The Slovenian Balance of Payments and International Investment Position conforms to the methodology of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

Table 7: Balance of payments - balance of payments statistics - continue

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	forecast		
																		2017	2018	2019
II. CAPITAL ACCOUNT	4	-4	-164	-165	-96	-114	-131	-52	-30	9	54	-85	41	162	79	412	-302			
1. Non-produced non-financial assets	3	-5	-1	-2	0	-5	-5	-1	-3	-6	-3	-12	-4	-10	-24	-37	-45			
2. Capital transfers	1	1	-163	-164	-96	-109	-126	-51	-26	16	57	-73	45	172	102	449	-257			
III. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	-538	144	-167	-211	-790	-1,078	-1,205	-1,077	-3,366	-1,274	-1,460	-754	-142	1,004	2,251	1,658	1,129			
1. Direct investment	-77	-239	-1,507	181	-104	54	106	600	130	497	-93	-640	-466	-47	-584	-1,269	-880			
Assets	72	174	359	631	400	855	710	1,417	884	244	138	-3	-439	24	155	292	431			
Liabilities	149	414	1,865	451	504	801	605	817	754	-253	231	636	27	71	739	1,560	1,311			
2. Portfolio investment	-185	-80	69	223	637	1,313	1,442	2,255	-592	-4,628	-1,961	-1,844	220	-4,176	-3,968	2,929	5,079			
3. Financial derivatives	0	0	0	0	-6	10	13	15	-46	-15	117	155	89	27	-51	-98	-215			
4. Other investment	-462	-976	-614	-879	-1,061	-2,644	-1,485	-3,809	-2,836	2,830	497	1,646	45	5,194	6,765	208	-2,758			
4.1. Assets	576	-248	544	731	1,319	1,490	1,987	6,636	-119	-473	-1,807	425	456	599	4,737	-617	-2,335			
4.2. Liabilities	1,038	728	1,158	1,610	2,380	4,134	3,471	10,445	2,717	-3,303	-2,303	-1,221	411	-4,595	-2,028	-825	423			
5. Reserve assets	187	1,439	1,885	264	-256	189	-1,281	-140	-21	42	-19	-72	-31	5	89	-113	-97			
IV. NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	69	139	-221	167	52	-440	-496	426	-1,319	-1,081	-1,470	-737	-958	-752	-6	-453	-677			

Source of data: BS; forecasts by IMAD.
Note: The Slovenian Balance of Payments and International Investment Position conforms to the methodology of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

Table 8: Labour market

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
																			forecast	
LABOUR SUPPLY																				
Activity rate (20-64 years, in %)	73.4	73.5	74.3	72.8	75.5	76.0	76.0	76.1	76.3	76.3	75.8	74.5	74.9	74.9	75.1	76.0	76.2	77.8	78.8	79.5
Active population (ILO definition - in thousands)	960	969	980	958	1,006	1,015	1,022	1,035	1,041	1,042	1,041	1,020	1,013	1,008	1,015	1,008	995	1,011	1,019	1,022
- yearly growth (in %)	0.1	0.9	1.1	-2.2	5.0	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	-2.1	-0.6	-0.6	0.7	-0.7	-1.3	1.7	0.7	0.3
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT																				
Employment (National accounts concept, in thousands)	914.4	919.6	934.1	931.3	934.0	929.5	944.1	975.8	1,000.8	982.9	962.1	946.0	937.2	926.7	930.0	941.6	959.7	986.0	1,002.5	1,011.8
- yearly growth (in %)	1.6	0.6	1.6	-0.3	0.3	-0.5	1.6	3.4	2.6	-1.8	-2.1	-1.7	-0.9	-1.1	0.4	1.2	1.9	2.7	1.7	0.9
Employment (ILO concept, in thousands)	893.7	914.0	922.2	896.3	945.8	949.3	961.2	985.2	996.1	980.7	966.0	936.2	923.7	906.0	917.0	917.6	915.1	942.6	955.7	962.4
- yearly growth (in %)	0.6	2.3	0.9	-2.8	5.5	0.4	1.3	2.5	1.1	-1.5	-1.5	-3.1	-1.3	-1.9	1.2	0.1	-0.3	3.0	1.4	0.7
Employment rate (20-64 years, in %)	68.5	69.4	70.0	68.1	71.0	71.1	71.5	72.4	73.0	71.9	70.3	68.4	68.3	67.2	67.8	69.1	70.1	72.5	73.9	74.9
Formal employment (statistical register, in thousands) *	800.5	806.3	808.7	801.4	807.5	813.1	824.8	854.0	879.3	858.2	835.0	824.0	810.0	793.6	797.8	804.6	817.2	844.4	859.2	868.0
- yearly growth (in %)	1.3	0.7	0.3	-0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	3.5	3.0	-2.4	-2.7	-1.3	-1.7	-2.0	0.5	0.9	1.6	3.3	1.8	1.0
- Paid employment (in thousands)	715.4	722.1	721.4	722.1	724.4	731.6	741.6	766.0	789.9	767.4	747.2	729.1	717.0	698.7	703.0	713.1	730.5	754.8	768.9	777.1
- yearly growth (in %)	1.8	0.9	-0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.4	3.3	3.1	-2.8	-2.6	-2.4	-1.6	-2.6	0.6	1.4	2.4	3.3	1.9	1.1
- Self employed (in thousands)	85.1	84.2	87.3	79.2	83.1	81.5	83.3	87.9	89.4	90.8	87.8	94.9	93.0	94.9	94.8	91.6	86.7	89.6	90.3	90.9
- yearly growth (in %)	-2.7	-1.1	3.6	-9.2	4.9	-1.9	2.1	5.6	1.6	1.6	-3.3	8.1	-2.1	2.1	-0.1	-3.4	-5.3	3.4	0.7	0.6
Unemployment (ILO concept, in thousands)	66.1	54.8	57.7	61.7	60.1	66.0	60.9	49.7	45.1	60.8	75.2	83.3	89.7	101.8	98.0	90.5	79.7	68.7	63.0	59.5
- yearly growth (in %)	-5.8	-17.1	5.3	6.9	-2.6	9.8	-7.7	-18.4	-9.3	34.8	23.7	10.8	7.7	13.5	-3.7	-7.7	-11.9	-13.7	-8.4	-5.6
Unemployment (registered, in thousands)	106.6	101.9	102.6	97.7	92.8	91.9	85.8	71.3	63.2	86.4	100.5	110.7	110.2	119.8	120.1	112.7	103.2	89.1	82.2	79.5
- yearly growth (in %)	-10.4	-4.5	0.8	-4.8	-5.0	-1.0	-6.6	-16.9	-11.4	36.6	16.4	10.1	-0.5	8.8	0.2	-6.1	-8.5	-13.6	-7.7	-3.3
Unemployment rate (ILO concept, in %)	6.9	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.1	9.7	9.0	8.0	6.8	6.2	5.8
Unemployment rate (registered, in %)	11.8	11.2	11.3	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.4	7.7	6.7	9.1	10.7	11.8	12.0	13.1	13.1	12.3	11.2	9.5	8.7	8.4

Source: SORS, ESS, forecasts by IMAD and Eurostat.

Note: * According to the Statistical Register of Employment, including the estimate of self employed farmers.

Table 9a: Consolidated general government revenues; GFS - IMF Methodology

	EUR million, current prices																
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
I. TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES	7,484	8,547	9,082	10,338	11,196	11,976	12,959	14,006	15,339	14,408	14,794	14,982	14,999	14,728	15,494	15,714	15,842
TAX REVENUES	6,954	7,840	8,355	9,560	10,211	10,884	11,762	12,758	13,937	12,955	12,848	13,209	13,118	12,648	13,193	13,746	14,240
TAXES ON INCOME AND PROFIT	1,300	1,493	1,648	1,922	2,115	2,242	2,735	2,918	3,442	2,805	2,491	2,724	2,657	2,137	2,386	2,585	2,681
Personal income tax	1,083	1,206	1,335	1,474	1,596	1,648	1,793	1,804	2,185	2,093	2,039	2,054	2,077	1,868	1,916	1,986	2,079
Corporate income tax	216	287	314	448	519	594	942	1,113	1,257	712	449	668	577	265	468	595	599
SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	2,584	2,927	3,231	3,502	3,753	3,988	4,231	4,598	5,095	5,161	5,234	5,268	5,244	5,127	5,272	5,474	5,721
TAXES ON PAYROLL AND WORKFORCE	284	348	392	448	491	526	473	418	258	28	28	29	26	23	20	20	20
TAXES ON PROPERTY	111	138	144	144	165	170	189	206	215	207	220	215	234	254	245	238	256
DOMESTIC TAXES ON GOODS AND SERVICES	2,516	2,810	2,807	3,399	3,575	3,915	4,077	4,499	4,805	4,660	4,781	4,856	4,876	5,027	5,191	5,347	5,433
Value added tax	1,713	1,839	1,768	2,195	2,251	2,536	2,716	2,907	3,145	2,838	2,941	2,992	2,905	3,029	3,153	3,229	3,272
Excise duties	560	694	713	825	908	961	956	1,158	1,213	1,415	1,439	1,462	1,560	1,491	1,491	1,515	1,551
TAXES ON INTERN. TRADE AND TRANSACTIONS	159	124	131	145	81	39	51	117	120	91	91	100	83	77	78	82	82
OTHER TAXES	1	1	2	1	31	4	5	2	2	3	4	17	-1	1	0	1	48
NON-TAX REVENUES	398	580	559	623	677	633	633	709	855	684	923	829	912	989	1,184	956	963
CAPITAL REVENUES	40	43	63	66	87	113	167	137	117	107	176	65	63	67	53	96	96
DONATIONS RECEIVED	31	45	59	56	8	9	5	12	10	11	13	10	9	33	19	12	10
TRANSFERRED REVENUES	61	39	46	33	31	34	43	42	54	54	110	54	52	53	5	21	51
RECEIPTS FROM THE EU BUDGET	-	-	-	-	183	302	348	348	365	597	725	815	845	938	1,040	882	481

Source of data: MF, Ministry of Finance Bulletin and Government Finance Accounts of the Republic of Slovenia.

Table 9b: Consolidated general government revenues; GFS – IMF Methodology

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES																	
I. TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES	39.6	40.4	38.4	40.3	40.5	41.0	41.1	39.8	40.4	39.8	40.8	40.6	41.6	40.6	41.2	40.5	39.2
TAX REVENUES	36.8	37.1	35.4	37.2	36.9	37.2	37.3	36.3	36.7	35.8	35.4	35.8	36.4	34.9	35.1	35.4	35.2
TAXES ON INCOME AND PROFIT	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.7	8.3	9.1	7.8	6.9	7.4	7.4	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.6
Personal income tax	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Corporate income tax	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.5
SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.4	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.2
TAXES ON PAYROLL AND WORKFORCE	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
TAXES ON PROPERTY	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
DOMESTIC TAXES ON GOODS AND SERVICES	13.3	13.3	11.9	13.2	12.9	13.4	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.4
Value added tax	9.1	8.7	7.5	8.6	8.1	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.3	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.1
Excise duties	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
TAXES ON INTERN. TRADE AND TRANSACTIONS	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
OTHER TAXES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
NON-TAX REVENUES	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.4
CAPITAL REVENUES	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
DONATIONS RECEIVED	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
TRANSFERRED REVENUES	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
RECEIPTS FROM THE EU BUDGET	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	1.2

Source of data: MF, Ministry of Finance Bulletin and Government Finance Accounts of the Republic of Slovenia.

Table 10a: Consolidated general government expenditure; GFS - IMF Methodology

		EUR million, current prices																
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE																		
II. TOTAL EXPENDITURES		7,713	8,811	9,733	10,666	11,552	12,276	13,209	13,915	15,442	16,368	16,693	16,546	16,126	16,286	16,755	16,956	16,497
CURRENT EXPENDITURE		3,605	4,191	4,668	5,114	5,150	5,354	5,689	5,951	6,557	6,801	6,960	6,927	6,814	6,838	7,043	7,168	7,407
WAGES AND OTHER PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE		1,617	1,905	2,149	2,342	2,456	2,521	2,671	2,762	3,037	3,363	3,359	3,330	3,185	3,114	3,116	3,124	3,278
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS		279	336	386	424	466	495	509	515	542	549	553	553	543	503	494	486	508
PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES		1,402	1,610	1,743	1,884	1,794	1,911	2,073	2,212	2,527	2,510	2,512	2,443	2,373	2,239	2,233	2,311	2,371
INTEREST PAYMENTS		254	304	349	387	384	372	376	357	335	336	488	527	648	840	1,097	1,043	1,074
RESERVES		53	38	41	78	50	55	59	105	116	43	47	74	65	143	103	204	176
CURRENT TRANSFERS		3,395	3,789	4,202	4,579	5,216	5,599	5,926	6,144	6,742	7,339	7,629	7,819	7,687	7,671	7,592	7,540	7,700
SUBSIDIES		246	264	252	290	324	381	403	423	477	598	582	496	503	520	467	399	397
TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS		3,051	3,427	3,799	4,115	4,396	4,629	4,871	5,093	5,619	6,024	6,278	6,533	6,384	6,343	6,335	6,371	6,496
OTHER CURRENT DOMESTIC TRANSFERS		12	-3	37	53	368	451	502	467	460	519	769	789	800	809	789	770	807
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TOTAL		713	830	863	972	1,017	1,038	1,306	1,465	1,714	1,789	1,707	1,396	1,235	1,351	1,717	1,815	962
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		463	534	537	593	631	654	901	1,130	1,255	1,294	1,311	1,024	915	1,032	1,451	1,520	784
CAPITAL TRANSFERS		250	296	326	379	386	383	405	334	459	495	396	372	320	319	266	295	178
PAYMENTS TO THE EU BUDGET		-	-	-	-	170	286	288	356	428	439	397	405	390	425	403	433	427
III. GENERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY SURPLUS / DEFICIT (I. - II.)		-228	-264	-651	-327	-356	-300	-250	91	-103	-1,960	-1,899	-1,564	-1,127	-1,558	-1,261	-1,242	-654

Source of data: MF: Ministry of Finance Bulletin and Government Finance Accounts of the Republic of Slovenia.

Table 10b: Consolidated general government expenditure; GFS - IMF Methodology

per cent share relative to GDP																		
CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE		2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
II. TOTAL EXPENDITURES		40.8	41.7	41.2	41.6	41.7	42.0	41.9	39.6	40.7	45.3	46.0	44.8	44.7	44.9	44.5	43.7	40.8
CURRENT EXPENDITURE		19.1	19.8	19.8	19.9	18.6	18.3	18.0	16.9	17.3	18.8	19.2	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.3
WAGES AND OTHER PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE		8.6	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.0	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.0	8.1
EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS		1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES		7.4	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.9
INTEREST PAYMENTS		1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.7
RESERVES		0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
CURRENT TRANSFERS		18.0	17.9	17.8	17.8	18.8	19.2	18.8	17.5	17.8	20.3	21.0	21.2	21.3	21.2	20.2	19.4	19.1
SUBSIDIES		1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS		16.1	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.4	14.5	14.8	16.7	17.3	17.7	17.7	17.5	16.8	16.4	16.1
OTHER CURRENT DOMESTIC TRANSFERS		0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TOTAL		3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.7	2.4
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.9	3.9	1.9
CAPITAL TRANSFERS		1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4
PAYMENTS TO THE EU BUDGET		-	-	-	-	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
GENERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY SURPLUS / DEFICIT (I. - II.)		-1.2	-1.2	-2.8	-1.3	-1.3	-1.0	-0.8	0.3	-0.3	-5.4	-5.2	-4.2	-3.1	-4.3	-3.4	-3.2	-1.6

Source of data: MF: Ministry of Finance Bulletin and Government Finance Accounts of the Republic of Slovenia.

Table 11: Indicators of international competitiveness

	annual growth rates in %																		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	forecast	
																		2017	2018
Effective exchange rate ¹																			
Nominal	-8.2	-5.2	-3.1	-0.4	-1.4	-1.0	-0.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	-2.3	0.0	-1.4	0.9	0.2	-3.1	1.0	0.5	0.7
Real - based on consumer prices	-2.5	-0.1	2.1	3.2	-0.1	-0.8	0.3	1.7	2.3	1.2	-2.1	-1.0	-1.2	1.2	-0.2	-4.1	0.3	0.4	0.6
Real - based on ULC in economy as a whole	-3.2	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.6	-1.1	-0.1	0.6	3.4	5.9	-1.6	-2.0	-2.9	-0.2	-1.7	-3.4	0.9	0.4	0.7
Unit labour costs components																			
Nominal unit labour costs	7.5	9.0	6.0	4.5	3.5	1.5	1.3	2.6	6.4	8.5	0.6	-0.8	0.8	0.5	-1.2	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.6
Compensation of employees per employee	10.2	11.6	8.3	7.8	7.7	6.0	5.4	6.2	7.2	1.8	4.0	1.5	-1.0	0.5	1.3	1.4	2.8	3.1	3.7
Labour productivity, real ²	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.2	4.1	4.5	4.0	3.5	0.7	-6.1	3.4	2.4	-1.8	0.0	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.1
Real unit labour costs	1.9	0.3	-1.5	-1.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-1.5	1.8	5.0	1.6	-1.9	0.3	-1.1	-2.0	-0.6	0.7	0.0	-0.3
Labour productivity, nominal ³	8.1	11.2	10.0	9.0	7.5	6.1	6.3	7.8	5.3	-3.0	2.4	3.5	-1.3	1.6	3.4	2.0	2.1	3.0	4.0

Sources of data: SORS national accounts statistics, ECB, OECD, Consensus Forecasts August 2017, calculations and forecasts by IMAD.

Notes: ¹ Harmonised effective exchange rate - 37 group of trading partners; 19 extra Euro area and 18 Euro area countries; a rise in the value indicates appreciation and of national currency and vice versa. ² GDP per employee (in constant prices). ³ GDP per employee (in current prices).

Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

CCIS – Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EC** – European Commission, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **EU** – European Union, **GFS** – Government Finance Statistics, **HICP** – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **ICT** – Information and Communication Technology, **IER** – Institute for Economic Research, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **KDPZ** – Collective Supplementary Pension Insurance, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **NAWRU** – Non-Accelerating Wage Rate of Unemployment, **OECD** – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **SGP** – Stability and Growth Pact (SGP), **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **SURS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **UL** – Official Gazette.

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